CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28721—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
16-8 9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8 9-4
12-0 7-0		12-0 7-0
27-4 14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4 14-10
24-4 13-22		24-4 13-22
41-8 21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8 21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	570	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Apr
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	680	H. T. Weigiell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st Apr.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tooque	5th May.
CATHAY	3383	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. April 8, 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.
Splendid accommodation for Passengers.
Fitted with Electric Light.
For particulars as to passage, &c.,
Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 20th April, noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 23rd April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on the 24th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on 21st April, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay. April 13, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS secured to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports,
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
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LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

FISH HOOKS.
FISHING RODS, REELS, AND FISHING TACKLE
Of every description, of best manufacture, warranted, Stocked by
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
Catalogues on Application.

THORPE AND CO.
TRUNKS AND BAGS,

BEST LONDON MADE.

NOTE THE PRICES.

STOUT BEST JAPANNED OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON BOUND, Copper-rivetted. A very durable Article.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	30,	33,	36.

BEST DULL CANVAS, fitted with Tray Superior Article.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	35,	39,	41.

LADIES' TRUNKS, BEST DULL CANVAS, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, &c., &c.

Inches	33,	36.
Rupees	55,	60.

THE "SERVICE" or TROOPER, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	40,	45,	50.

THE GLADSTONE BAG, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

THE same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

ALWAYS on hand Solid Linen Bags, Cash or Courier Bags, Odd Kit Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Air-tight Cases, Hold-Alls, Valises, &c., &c.

Deck Chairs, Immense Choice, From Rs. 3-8.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAUNE BURGUNDY, 1887,
Is the Specific for Debility, Exhaustion and Nervousness; gives Tone and Energy to Body and Mind.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Doz. Pints	11 0	12 0
" Quarts	20 0	22 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS.
SPECIALTIES FOR EVENING WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Gent's White Kid Gloves, made of best French Kid, 1 or 2 Buttons...Per Pair	2 0	2 4
Gent's White Muslin Dress Ties and Bows, Square or Peaked ends.....Per Dozen	4 4	4 12
Gent's Black Silk Ties.....each	0 12	0 14
Do. Bows in all widths.....	1 0	1 2
Gent's Best Fourfold Linen Collars, in all the newest shapes.....Per Dozen	5 8	6 4
Do with Tabs at Back	6 0	6 12
Mother o' Pearl Front Studs.....Per Set	0 8	0 10
Do. Front Studs and Collar Stud...	1 0	1 2
Do. Suit Front, Collar and Sleeve ...	2 0	2 4
Best-English Made Long-Cloth Shirt, fine Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with or without Collar attached.....Per Doz.	39 0	44 0
Do. Better Qualities ...Per Doz.	55 0	61 8
Gent's Black Spun Silk Half-Hose, very fine, and quite fast Dye .....Per Doz.	24 0	26 12
Do. with Fancy Coloured Embroidered Spots	30 0	33 8
Pure Black Silk Half-Hose, highly finished, Per Pair	6 0	6 12
Do. with Fancy Coloured Embroidered Spots.....	5 8	6 4

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID.
MATCHLESS FOR THE COMPLEXION.
A MARVELLOUS Preparation for Softening, Toning, and Beautifying the Skin. Removes Spots, Sunburns, Freckles, Blotches, and all Imperfections. Renders the Skin delicately soft and beautiful to the Eye.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DEATH TO RATS.
KILLS
RATS,
COCKROACHES,
BEETLES.
Per Box, As. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S LAVENDER SALTS.
A unique and efficacious Smelling Salt, giving immediate relief in Head-ache, Influenza, and all Catarrhal Affections. Perfumed with great Richness and Delicacy, and of lasting quality.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
ANTACID LOZENGES.
FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, and all forms of Indigestion.
Made from the Formula suggested by Sir Wm. Roberts, and recommended by him as a simple and harmless yet perfect remedy for Acidity and Indigestion.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.—Rs. 20.
THACKER'S
INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1892.

THACKER AND Co., LD.

WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WANTED, a first-class RETOUCHER. Liberal terms to a good man who would make himself generally useful. Send specimen negative (if possible) with application to JOHN BLEES, Lahore.
ONE or TWO good NATIVE RETOUCHERS also WANTED.—Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The following BOATS will be SOLD BY AUCTION in April or May, unless previously sold by tender.
One Yaul Teak Built Copper Fastened.
One 100 ton Decked Coal Barge.
One Troop Life Barge Mahogany Planks and Elm Keel.
One 36 foot sailing Cutter, Teak Built, Copper Fastened and Coppered.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
Bombay, 15th March.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cat's Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.
THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LADIES' SUN
MELTONS, HELMETS, TERAI, prettily trimmed with handsome Gold and Silver Puggaries at HALF REGULAR PRICES. Also Ladies' Cloth Travelling Caps, Re. 1-8 each.
WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

HARRY CLARK & CO.,
HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
UNDER
ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.

CORRECT STYLE, GOOD FIT AND FINISH IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY INSTANCE, COUPLED WITH MODERATE CHARGES.

UNIFORM FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE MADE STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LATEST I. D. REGULATIONS AND HORSE GUARDS
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DRESS OF 1891.
7 5
Samples and irections for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

50, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

SPENCER & Co.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 1892,
AT 9-15 P. M.

SOIREE MUSICALE,

GIVEN BY THE CELEBRATED
PIANO-VIRTUOSO AND COMPOSER,

HERR ALB. FRIEDENTHAL.

PROGRAMME :—Beethoven (Moonlight Sonata) Chopin, Wagner, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Brahms, Conelli, Thome, Gounod, Liszt, and Friedenthal.

PRICES :

Orchestra, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Back Seats, Rs. 2 ; etc.

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. and at the Door.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "ARARA" will LEAVE on or about the 22nd Instant, has accommodation for few First Class Passengers. Apply to

CAPT. MACKINLAY,
On Board, No. 15, Victoria Dock.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer DOO. BALDUINO, CAPTAIN A. CRUCIANI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 19th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

IF you WANT a BARGAIN in Brushes, write to the PION-EER ARMY BRUSH FACTORY, Cawnpore, N.-W. P., for their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

In the matter of DORABJEE HOSUNGJEE GUZDER, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed having effect throughout the Province of Bombay and relating to the estate of DORABJEE HOSUNGJEE GUZDER, Deceased, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, who died at Bombay on the 2nd day of January 1892, were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 12th day of April 1892, to Mr. HORMUSJEE DORABJEE GUZDER, son of the Deceased, and all persons claiming against the said estate are hereby required to send in a statement of their claims upon the said estate to the Undersigned at their Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the estate will be administered without regard for any claim, save and except such claims of which Notice has then been received.

All persons indebted to the estate of the Deceased, or having property of the Deceased in their possession or power or under their control, are required to pay such debts, or hand over such property, to the Administrator forthwith.—Dated this 15th day of April 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder, Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Dorabjee Hosungjee Guzder, Deceased.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

SUIT No. 584 OF 1891.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN .....Plaintiff.
vs.
LUCKMIDAS PURSHOTUM.....Defendant.

THE SALE of JEWELLERY and other Property will be proceeded with THIS DAY, at 3-30 p.m. at Malabar Hill (near Police Station.)—Dated this 30th April 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. ARDASIR, HORMUSJEE, & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links, Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE TANNERY, OR LEATHER FACTORY, WITH SEVERAL BUILDINGS AT DHARAVI.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Thos. H. Moore and Co. and on account and risk of Cutlay Syed Mahomed and others, under the power of sale given in the mortgage, bearing the date 18th January, 1888, and 15th December, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with tannery or leather factory, with compound standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dharavi, fronting on the Southern side of the Dharavi road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Cutlay Syed Mahomed and Cutlay Ahmed Mohidin, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6, 11, 13, 16, 30 standing on the name Chundoo Mooljee Khoja, containing by admeasurement 4,257 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows, on the east partly by the ground of Nago Patel, partly by the ground of Maroti Appa and partly by the ground of Harri Sawan, on the west partly by the ground of Madhavrao Bhaskar and partly by the ground of Aetwar Faram, on the north partly by the ground of Allipoola and Co., and partly by the ground of Ancia Frances, on the south partly by the ground of Magull Domingo Bhundari.

And also 3 pieces of land or vacant tocca ground containing by admeasurement 1558 square yards or thereabouts, with buildings and chawls standing thereon.

For particulars, plans, conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, April 20, 1892. Auctioneer.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully ; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

A LADY residing in Nasik would be glad to meet with either two or three ladies, or a married couple, to share her house. For particulars regarding Board, &c., apply to MR. ARDESHIR EDULJI LAL, General Merchant, Nasik.

IMPORTANT TO ICE FACTORIES.—A first-class ENGINEER having long experience in the Ice Manufacturing line is prepared to undertake on very moderate terms SUPERVISION, the REPAIRS and ERECTIONS of Ice Machines. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE ENGINEER, 58, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

YOUNG INDIA.—A Series of Letters written for the "Pall Mall Gazette," during a Political Tour in India, in the Winter 1890-91, by W. S. CAINE. Price Annas 10.—BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Bombay.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 3 rolls of music and case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH & Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds, Rs. 70, with 3 rolls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ASSISTANT REPORTER, WANTED, for English Daily. Address stating salary expected and qualifications to "D. J.," care of this Office.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

A LARGE CAMERA, 25 by 30, quite complete. A travelling Photographic TENT, quite new, FOR SALE. WANTED, a clever Photographic PRINTER. Apply to A. MIRZA ALLY & Co., East Street, Poona.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn. (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh ! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK. Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45 ; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60 ; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent ; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, Just received Price 14 As. per lb. Hams from 8 to 13 lbs ; Bacon 2 to 10 lbs.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co. ; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TRAVELLING Spirit COOKING STOVES with Utensils in Tin Box. Very Compact and handy for Travellers.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, Sole Agent for Basel Mission Hand-made Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, &c. ALL goods delivered here at Manufactory prices.

PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7. MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of Captain RENNY, R. A.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Memon wada Road, outside the Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Hajee John Mahomed Adam, Joosub Arab, Hajee Joosub Hajee Seedick, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Mahomed and Hassun Hajee Moladina, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdoosatar Hajee Oomer, Hajee Ahmed Hajee Oosman, Hajee Mickee Hajee Aboobucker, and Noor Mahomed Esmail, the following property. Viz. :—

All that piece of fazundari ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Memonwada Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward B No. 2401 and street No. 487, 501, 6, and 10, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Ellias alias Natha Mucceadum, on the west by Memonwada Road, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Attari Moholla or Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Villa, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, English-made furniture, best electroplated Bohemian and Paris porcelain transparent dinner, dessert and breakfast services, Hinks's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, superior oil-paintings, a large size pastel painting representing Moses, English-built landau in very good order, one strong and light victoria, one pair of handsome and fast chestnut Arabs going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, a first-rate upright pianoforte by Ronisch, imported by Soondy and Co., rich table ornaments, Swiss iguaze curtains, Persian carpets, Milan pier glasses, singing canaries, a large collection of choice roses, ferns, crotons, etc., the property of F. BOZZONI, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Doctor Muggonlal Umiasumker and on account and at the risk of Sha Choonilal Motilal—

1 diamond ruby and emerald and pearl godawak.
1 diamond and pearl tanmanin.
1 diamond and ruby googri.
1 diamond and emerald breastpin.
1 pearl necklace with 69 pearls.

The same will be on view on and after Friday, the 22nd instant.

SALE OF MANGALORE TILES.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned,

About 70,000 tiles French pattern.
About 20,000 tiles Marseilles pattern.
About 10,000 tiles Mangalore "
In lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers shall pay the balance and take delivery of the tiles within a week from sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Admiralty House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and elegant French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, best electroplated ware, very rich porcelain ware, and glassware, silver ware, a rich toned upright Pianoforte by Schiedmayer, imported by Soondy and Co., rich table ornaments, real Satsuma flower jars, first rate Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich carpets, &c., the property of H. E. Rear-Admiral F. C. B. Robinson, R. N.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NUVAPARA, BANDORA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Hajee Peer Mahomed Allarukhia, proceeding to England.

All that piece of land or garden ground, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 10½ goonthas or thereabouts, and registered under Survey No. 224 and Not Nos. 1 and 2, together with the bungalow, outhouses and two chawls, mangoe, cocoanut and other trees standing thereon, situate at Bandora, near the Nuvapara Musjid, and close to the tank, and bounded on the East path by the vacant ground of Parsee Battlewalla, partly by the Musjid and partly by the bungalow of Rahimtoola Sulliman, on the west partly by a passage, partly by the Bandora tank, partly by the ground of De Monte Patel, and partly by the property of Mooshee Mahomedally, on the south by the Government road leading to Nuvapara, and on the north by the ground of Parsi Battlewalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, April 20, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chukla or Furniture Bazaar, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Samjee Parpia and Co. consisting of glass and crockery ware, plated and silver ware, chandelier, candelibra, Brussels carpets, table ornaments teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, sets of harness, and many other sundry articles.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong victoria, with removeable coach box
1 strong mail phaeton.
1 glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 pair bays Australian horses, fast and quiet, both have been ridden, one would make a nice charger, aged 5 years.
1 big whaler horse, very quiet to ride or drive.
1 Surat cow and calf gives when in full milk 9 seers, at present 4½ seers.
21 Busorah fowls.
1 lot of pgeions.

By order of Manockjee Cowasjee Coachbuilder and on account and risk of Poorunmull Gooljee Singani—

1 handsome new glass fronted miniature brougham.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AUCTION sale of Photographic kits of the well-known Photographers, Messrs. P. VUCCINO & Co.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the photographic materials of the well-known firm of photographers, Messrs. P. Vuccino and Co., consisting of a large number of Lenses of Dallmeyers, Voiglander, Darish, &c., &c., complete with cameras and stands, large number of backgrounds, Studio furniture, carpets, grass carpets, &c., &c. chemicals of all description, album-sized papers, card-boards, burnishing machines, etc., etc.

Oil-paintings representing group of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales with his Staff, their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Patiala and Dholpur and Staff, a painting of Indian Beauties, a painting of Sir James and the late Lady Ferguson, Monochromic Photographs of celebrities, valuable negatives of 17 years' collection of Royal Personages, Dukes and Duchesses, Viceroys and Ladies, Governors and Ladies, Commanders-in-Chief and Ladies, majority of Rajahs in India, including H. H. the Nizam with several Nobles of Hyderabad, Bombay, and Poona, views, caves of Adjunta and Elephanta, etc., etc., also a rich collection of portrait frames, drawing-room furniture, chandeliers, Persian carpets, book cases, mirrors, etc., etc., and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "St. Vincent," The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate Billiard-table by Thurston and Co. with balls, lamps, &c., a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte in very good order, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil-paintings and pictures, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted office Brougham by "Kesterton," one handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a powerful Lady's riding horse, valuable Law Library, book-cases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of the HON'BLE F. L. LATHAM, Advocate-General.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17 Berkeley Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese vases, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one first-rate large size "Fortress" coal cooking stove, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of T. LANGFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House Road, Parel, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table lamps, &c., the property of J. HALLEY, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 20, 1892.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF CONVALESCENT HOME AT KHANDALA.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO KHANDALA AND BACK.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of the VISITORS going to KHANDALA to witness the ceremony of the opening of the CONVALESCENT HOME at that place by His Excellency the Governor, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-Third instant, a SPECIAL TRAIN will LEAVE BOMBAY and run to KHANDALA and back on that day at the following times, namely :—

	H. M.
Leave Victoria Terminus at.....	13 45
Leave Byculla	13 55 and
Arrive at Khandala	17 0
Leave Khandala at	20 45
Leave Niral at.....	22 12 and
Arrive at Byculla at	23 34 and
Arrive at Victoria Terminus at.....	23 45

2 Single First and Second Class Fares will be charged for the double journey to Khandala and back by this Special Train. But these Tickets will be available for return from Khandala to Bombay until the last ordinary Passenger Train from Khandala on the following Monday, the Twenty-Fifth instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 18th of April 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons claiming against the Estate of WILLIAM THOMAS LAMB, formerly of Bombay, a Mill Manager, but late of The Limes Alderley Edge, in the County of Chester in England, who died at Crefeld, Rhenish, Prussia, in Germany, on or about the 7th April, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 22nd day of March 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

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SPLENDID CONDITION,

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ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
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REAL BURMAHS
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THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price : Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4 ; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price ; Re. 1-4 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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NOTICE.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
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DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
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J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
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10 per cent. discount for cash.
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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral High School, 5-30 p.m.
Annual General Meeting of Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Presentation of an Address of Congratulation to Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, 21st instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Calvin entered the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Buckingham left it on Saturday, and the s.s. Bombay and Krishna yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s.s. Teheran, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK,—The s.s. Avoca and Thames entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Robert Harrowing left it on Saturday, and the barque Pacific and the s.s. Northumbria to-day.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School to-day, at 5-30 p.m.; the Bishop of Bombay will preside. The attendance of all friends and well-wishers of the Society is invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, M.A., Principal of the Wardlaw College, Bellary (London Missionary Society), will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, to educated Hindoo gentlemen at the Wilson College, Chowpatty, at 6 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Sali, a Hindu girl, about three years of age, living with her father Rama, at Dongri. On Sunday the deceased was knocked and run over in the street by a cart. The child, who was seriously injured, died on Monday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. :—

Quardrille	Paul Jones...C. Coote.
Overture	La Gazza Ladra...Rossini.
Polka Militaire	En Garde ...Waldteufel.
Selection	The Nautch Girl...C. Godfrey.
Valse	Preciosa ...Jarone.
Gavotte	Fliege.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING A GIRL.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Khan Bahadur Dustoor Phiroz Hosang, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, a woman, named Gowrama, and a Kammati, named Lingappa, Nangue, were charged with stealing a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 250, from a girl, named Savitree. On Sunday last the parents of the girl Savitree went out, leaving the girl alone in their house, situated at Cammatipura. The accused induced the girl to go to their house where they took from the girl the neck-ornament, and substituted a false neck-ornament which the girl could not recognise. The girl's mother, on her return home, saw that the ornament which her daughter was wearing was not a genuine one, and asked the girl where she had got it from. The child stated that the accused had removed the ornament on the pretext of examining it, and then substituted the false ornament in place of the genuine one. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate convicted them on the evidence, and sentenced each of them to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Kessoozil was charged before Khan Bahadur Dustur Phiroz Hoshang, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with selling toddy at an oart without a licence from the Abkari Collector. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended she accused. Mr. Steers, an Abkari Inspector, stated to the Magistrate that, on Monday evening, in consequence of certain information being given to him by an Abkari sepoy, he gave the sepoy a few marked coins, and asked him to buy toddy from the accused. The sepoy and one of his friends went to the shop and after a moment on a given signal from the sepoy the Inspector rushed into the shop and took the marked coins from the accused's pocket. The accused denied that the coins were found in his pocket, and he alleged that the money was actually thrust into his hand by the sepoy. Mr. DeSouza contended that there was not the slightest evidence to prove that the accused had sold toddy to the sepoy, who was the man who first gave intimation to his Inspector, and who had a temptation to do so in that he got toddy and liquor to drink at the expense of the Abkari Department. There were no independant witnesses except the Abkari Inspector and the sepoy, and it was unsafe to rely on their testimony, as it was to their advantage to secure the conviction of the man. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mahadoo Limbaji was charged with theft as a servant of currency notes, valued at Rs. 1,600, belonging to General Kodolich, of the Austrain Hungarian Army. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Spencer defended. In this case Mr. Crawford proposed to show by evidence that the property consisting of ornaments, which were before the Court, was enveloped in suspicious circumstances, and, therefore, an order for its detention should be made under Section 523 C. P. C., and that the accused should be released under Section 249. He adduced in evidence Hurry Doolub, Sewram Luximon, and Bhewa Gunoo and a woman, named Ruckmee, a Marwaree, and Superintendent MacDermott to show that the accused prior to his departure for Calcutta with the General was in narrow circumstances, and that on his return from that city he had been expending money in a lavish manner which subsequently incurred the suspicion that he had robbed his master of his ornaments, at Spence's Hotel, at Calcutta, on the night of the state ball given there. The defence was that the accused was in circumstances that enabled him to make presents to his wife before he took service under General Kodolich and that he had left the General's service because the latter, as he alleged, had assaulted him. The Magistrate, in making an order, said he was strongly convinced that the property before the Court was enveloped in suspicious circumstances, which necessitated its detention until either party established its claim in a civil court of law. The accused was ordered to be released from custody, the Magistrate not pronouncing any opinion as to his innocence or guilt.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCHES 1 and 2 of the above Association closed on the 19th instant. The following are the results :—

MATCH I.

Rank and Names.	Score. 200 Yards.	Score. 500 Yards.	Added Points.	Grand Total.	Prize. Rs.
Vol E W Pyrke	26	33	4	63	50
Vol L Crowley	28	29	4	61	25
Corpl G F Lund	26	29	4	59	15
Clr-Sergt H Black	29	29	..	58	15
Lieut T M English	25	32	..	57	10
Clr-Sergt E W Thomas	27	30	..	57	10
Sergt J E Keess	27	29	..	56	5
Lieut F W English	28	28	..	56	*
Vol L Valladares	24	28	4	56	5
Sergt A Monk	26	25	4	55	5
Qr-mr-Sergt W Boylette	24	28	2	54	5
Sergt-Major J Beckerley	26	26	2	54	5
Gunner C H Butler	22	28	4	54	5
Vol M T Mullen	25	25	4	54	5
Lieut D J Sharp	25	26	2	53	5
Vol C Stephens	26	25	2	53	5
Qrmr-Sergt W Stephens	26	26	..	52	5

*See Bye Law 16 of Prospectus.

MATCH II.

Rank and Names.	Score. 500 Yards.	Score. 800 Yards.	Added Points.	Grand Total.	Prize Rs.
Lieut F W English	31	30	..	61	100†
Sergt W D Small	33	24	2	59	25
Lieut T M English	31	27	..	58	15
Clr-Sergt E W Thomas	32	25	..	57	15
Sergt A Monk	27	25	4	56	10
Corpl G F Lund	33	19	4	56	10
Lieut D J Sharp	30	23	2	55	10
Vol E W Pyrke	20	30	4	54	*
Vol H Bullock	28	22	4	54	5
Clr-Sergt H Black	29	23	..	52	5
Vol J W Lawrence	26	22	4	52	5
Sergt-Major J Beckerley	30	19	2	51	5
Gunner C H Butler	19	26	4	49	5
Qr-mr-Sergt W Stephens	21	27	..	48	5
Vol J M Mason	19	28	2	47	5
Clr-Sgt E Sands	24	21	2	47	5
Corpl J W Gordon	20	23	4	47	5

* See Bye-Law 16 of Prospectus.
† Lund, Blockley, and Carter's Prize.

POSITION OF ZOROASTRIAN WOMEN IN REMOTE ANTIQUITY.

MR. DARAB DUSTOOR PESHOTAN SANJANA, a well-known Oriental scholar, delivered a lecture, on Monday afternoon, at the Bai Bhikaseejee Shapoorjee Bengallee School, on "The Position of Zorosastrian Women in Remote Antiquity." There was a large and appreciative audience, a few Parsi ladies being also present.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., seconded by Mr. S. S. Bengallee, C.I.E., Sir Raymond West was called to the chair.

The chairman having briefly introduced Mr. Darab to the meeting, the latter gentleman delivered an interesting lecture, a summary of which will be published in our issue of to-morrow.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sanjana for the very able and interesting discourse, which they had the pleasure of listening to that evening. It was, he said, as remarkable for the depth of research as for the conciseness of language in which it was expressed. The formulæ addressed to the bride and the bridgegroom at the marriage of Porochista afforded a beautiful example of the mental culture and refinement to which the Indo-Iranic nations had attained in the Avestic period, stretching back to remote antiquity, about three thousand years before the Christian era. "Him will they give thee." As what or for what purpose? "As a help." Not in the sense of help-mate only. "As a help in the true service of a good mind." The bride in the fulness of her heart and joy responded with a maiden delicacy and tenderness :—"I will love him and vie with him in love." And mark the reverence paid to parents in that age :—"I will love him because my father has ratified my choice." These exalted sentiments relating to connubial love were not inculcated to the marrying couple now-a-days. He doubted whether any Teutonic race which had been always conspicuous for its veneration of the female sex entertained loftier ideas of the marriage state than those embodied in the *gathas* of Zoroaster.

"A perfect woman nobly planned
To warn, to comfort, and command."

These were not the vain affections of a poet or recluse, who had no concern in matters of everyday life. These sentiments had pervaded all classes, judging from the fragmentary character of Gathic writings. The most conclusive proof of the truth of this remark was afforded by a cursory survey of the Persian Monarchy during the Sassanian epoch. It was an age of religious revival. The traces of the Macedonian conquest had well nigh been obliterated. The coins and engravings all pointed to a state of society not dissimilar to that of Christian nations in the West at the present day. Both sexes freely participated in the chase of beasts, in feasts and festivals, in sports and pastimes. In one respect, the elder nation was far in advance of modern times. Females were as capable of performing religious functions as men, and their efficacy was the same. The names of maidens and married women, who had performed deeds of valor and patriotism, or accomplished the regeneration of their country by a life-long devotion, or propagated the Urozdustian faith were enrolled in and recited with the list of illustrious men. It would be a good thing if this ancient and wholesome custom were revived among the Parsees. It proves that, socially, morally, and intellectually the sexes enjoyed equal rights and privileges. The discourse contained many topics worthy of a careful discussion, but there he must stop, as the honourable chairman was expected to dwell on the subject at some length. And who was better qualified to handle the matter or with a greater affluence of illustrations than he? (Loud applause.)

Mr. K. R. Cama, in seconding the proposition, spoke of the acquirements of the lecturer, who, he said, besides being a distinguished graduate of the Bombay University, had studied two European languages—French and German—and had mastered the various ancient languages, among them being the Pehelvi, Zend, and Sanskrit languages. (Applause.) Mr. Darab was, like his distinguished father, who was the High Priest of the community, well-known for his aptitude for learning languages and profound scholarship. (Loud applause.) Speaking on the subject of infant-marriages, Mr. Cama said that he was much grieved to observe that a case of infant-marriage had been recently upheld in a court of law, and it behoved the Parsee community to make a stir in the matter and remodel the law which had been found deficient in that respect.

The vote of thanks was then put to the vote and carried by acclamation.

Mr. P. M. Mehta then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and in doing so dwelt at some length on the eminent qualities which distinguished Sir Raymond on the Bench of the High Court, and his ability as a Parlsi, and his long, disinterested, and most valuable services rendered to his high class, or, what was better known by the old-fashioned name of liberal education. (Loud applause.)

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee seconded the proposition, which was put to the vote by Mr. Mehta, and carried amidst tremendous cheering.

Sir Raymond West, who was received with loud cheers, said that it was a pleasure to him on an occasion of that kind, which was probably the last on which he would address an audience of his follow-subjects of her Majesty, born and bred in that country, to find his name associated with such sentiments as had been uttered by Mr. Mehta, and to find those sentiments so cordially accepted by the meeting. He felt deeply and sincerely how much he owed to the eloquent speaker, who had proposed a vote of thanks to him in terms going as far beyond all he deserved. He assured the meeting that till the last moment of his life he would never forget the kindness shown to him, not only on that occasion, but on every occasion on which he associated himself in the cause of progress and the public good with the native community, but more especially with the enterprising and active-minded Parsee community, who were known for their sympathy and readiness for every good and noble work (Applause.) He trusted that the ideas which he had just given expression to would remain a sweet memory with him and with those whom he would leave behind, and that the interchange of kind offices, a common interest in high and worthy associations, which, springing from feelings such as animated them to-day, would long do good not only to this country, but to all parts of the world where the English race and English language prevailed. It should be their ambition and their high point of sympathy to look always to some fair and noble future in which every element of a great Empire would be associated in the work of ameliorating humanity. If he was not trespassing upon their time, he would like to say something about the interesting address, and offer just a few of the many remarks it suggested in the way of comparison with other systems, and, perhaps, also, some practical suggestions that might be derived from the most interesting picture of ancient Zoroastrian civilization, which the lecturer had so lucidly placed before them. They found in the early writings of the Avesta, or of the Pehelvi literature—with which he could not claim any acquaintance, but which the lecturer had so well and so deeply studied—a bright and a joyous picture of feminine activity in the early world, which was repeated also in other early literatures—as, for instance, the Vedic literature, as interesting a subject to study for European scholars as was the Homeric and Hesiodic literature of Greece, and presenting some striking resemblances. They found there also a picture of the early world of a much greater freedom and joy to the female sex than was the case at a latter period, when wealth had accumulated and luxury increased, and when for certain classes women had become more the objects of sensual delight. In the progress of organization and refinement amongst the ancient Greeks, they found that women, notwithstanding the extraordinary gifts of the people and their capacity to master most of the problems that interest mankind, were assigned a position which was immeasurably inferior to that assigned amongst the Romans. This had much to do with the different destinies of the two nations. As was observed by him in another place, on a former occasion, when the same lecturer gave a discourse on "The alleged next-of-kin marriages among the Zoroastrians of Ancient Times," the Romans assigned their wives a very high place; they occupied an equal position, at any rate in the household, with the fathers and sons, although legally a father took his wife under his command and his dominion both morally and socially. Livi and other historians spoke of the women as occupying an equal place with the men, and, in some instances, they spoke of their virtues and their capacity almost in the same strain as they spoke of their heroes and their statesmen. But remarkable change took place afterwards, and that was to his mind the most interesting portion of the whole history of the position of women in ancient times. Lawyers were well acquainted with the two common and sacred modes of marriage amongst the Romans, but there was a third mode, a characteristic of which was that a wife by absenting herself for three nights in the year retained complete freedom from marital control. The union of things, divine and human, between the spouses was reduced almost to a mere dissoluble contract. The sense of sanctity was lost, and reparations came to be looked on as most ordinary events. Roman women like other women could not bear the strain of so great temptation. They found that at a later period in the time of the Roman Emperors this led to dissoluteness and brazen licentiousness, which probably had never been equalled in all history. He rather thought that no matter how accomplished the women might be, and whatever advantage they might derive from their independence and possession of property, and their capacity to rule their own interests, if they had no husband with authority in reserve, no domination but kind hand to exercise control or command over their moral nature, they almost inevitably sank, and their moral nature having fallen, the whole character of the nation they belonged to also shared the degradation. They knew that Tacitus spoke half satirically in describing the Germans and the position he assigned to their women in his great work, called the *Germania*. In extolling the Germans and the German women he reproached his own people. Yet there was a basis of reality, and the women in the ideas of the Teutons were especially blessed by Heaven. This elevation of the women brought about an elevation of the whole people, who in the end swallowed up the degenerate Romans. The Teutonic race overflowed into Rome, but in the meantime a germ of a great revival had been sown. Christianity made its influence felt in the Roman world chiefly through women, who felt in its divine system, or the strength of its diffusive thought, a control and a support for which their erring and weary souls were longing amid the vain pleasures of thoughtless vice and dissipation and ill-used independence. Out of the long night of decay sprang forth the institution of chivalry, and womanly thought in a fanciful way was once more worshipped. Much of the good as also of the extravagancy of of those ages was due to the position assigned to the Holy Virgin in Christian worship, or, at any rate, in Christian reverence. This was another interesting phase in the history of women and women's influence in the world. Yet side by side with this semi-mystic adoration of pure womanhood and motherhood that pernicious spirit of asceticism was working which has been the bane of Christianity. Happiness and joy became incidental, temptations were regarded as essentially sinful, and women, being looked on once more as sources of delight, were deemed ministers of evil. The baseness which misused their society and their fine sympathies was ascribed to them. Their spiritual and intellectual capacities were put upon a far too low a level, and they suffered from it for centuries. Their education in a worthy sense was comparatively neglected, until the Renaissance with its outburst of new ideas and new desires involved them in its great intellectual current and brought them to their former relative position. But the development, though great and fruitful, was yet in a measure one-sided : female education at that time followed very much the lines of male education, and actually in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries there were female professors, and very eminent ones too, at the Universities, in Italy especially. We observe, too, that amongst the women of rank of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries many were scholars who could hold their own with a great many of the gentlemen, who were turned out of the Universities. But what he wished to impress upon his audience was, that this system, though apparently so brilliant in results, yet after trial for a time, proved barren and unfruitful, and that because the right system had not been adopted. Under the new stimulus many exceptional women equalled or excelled many men, yet as a purely virile education was given, the mass dropped back from pedantry into frivolity. No really effective discipline took the place of classical study, and except where religious enthusiam illuminated the dormant faculties, the education of women became defective and conducive to a petty insignificant position. After a long interval in England came the religious revival at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, and by force of religion and their attachment to the position which religion had assigned to them, women once more laid hold on a true means of elevation and development. They felt a brand held out to them, a stay to lean on, a welcome voice of sternness, commanding pursuit of higher aims. Equality in this spiritual sphere was attained once more. Then came the moral and emotional instruction imparted by our mothers and grandmothers, from which their country had derived an inestimable good. All this ought to show them that there was something to be done besides instructing women in mere learning. Equality of education did not mean identity of education as between women and men : it meant a recognition of some great differences and an equal unfolding of the gifts of each sex. From the interesting paper read that evening it appeared that that was a matter which was not overlooked by the ancient Iranians, who brought up a girl to fill a place which she was to occupy as a wife and mother. They did not make, or attempt to make of her a rival with her father or her brother in riding a horse or in drawing a bow, the special accomplishments of the Persians as described by historians, but they cultivated in her the qualities and accomplishments which would fit her for a particular station in life, which she was required to fill, and the distinctions as well as the agreements between the sexes. Thus the great value of a worthy human life was better fitted out and each sex aiding each, a noble race sprung up. Such sketches as those placed before them by the lecturer must at once find a way to their inmost sympathies as relating to their own people, those whose blood still flowed in their veins. It had the element of reality, though, perhaps, too highly toned, and, therefore, the picture placed before them by the learned lecturer must have for all Parsees an inestimable value. It did not give any more abstract view entertained by philosophers or scholars; it told them what that race had done already, and what, therefore, it was certain that race could do again. They felt a sense of unity with their ancestors, and were drawn into an imitation not of any abstract ideal. There was something which was practical, and which they could determine to carry out to the benefit of themselves and their people. A woman's education, as one might gather from all this history, must, in a measure, be supplemental, or, if they would have it, complemental to the education of the man. Shakespeare, who had got something appropriate to say on most subjects, said of bridegroom and the bride: "He is the half part of a nobleman and she a fair divided excellence, whose fulness of perfection dwells in him." Similar words or even more eloquent were also found in Tennyson's beautiful poem, the Princess, which he recommended every Parsee lady to read and study. Women in a large degree had to fill a sphere of human life which the male sex could not fill up, and how they were to do it was a matter which ought to be most carefully studied by all interested, not only in the progress of the Parsee community, but in the progress of the human race. There was much yet to learn, the distinctive points had yet to be clearly made out. No complete theory of female education had been framed and still it was plain that noble-minded women, great yet feminine, were reared and trained amidst the ignorance and levity by which they were surrounded. He recommended, therefore, all interested in the subject to endeavour to see what method had been applied in these successful instances, and from that deduce a theory or a set of rules—practical rules—by which similar results might be obtained in other cases. One thing was certain—that greater attention must be paid to the moral and emotional, the imaginative and spiritual faculties in women than in men. Their intellectual development often depended on it, and all their gifts were mingled in a complexity very different from the standard male character to which male education was adopted. Religion, tenderness, admiration of high ideals, a love of self-sacrifice, were all of comparatively easy development in well-disposed girls. A woman, who had been thus brought up became a centre of moral light radiating noble sentiments and high feelings in the families which she was to rear and take care of in after-life—a teacher of truths and principles treasured as sacred by her children and linked in their memories for ever with all that was hallowed and revered in the past. Thus with knowledge and power in their hands, the father of the Parsee women, the father of the Indian women, and the fathers of the women of the whole British Empire might make them the centres of enlightenment, and greater men and greater women would spring up, a crowning race of humankind mightier and nobler than any they had seen in the past. He trusted that every portion of the society of that great Empire, would resolve to take their part in so lofty an enterprise. He was certain if they did that they would supplement nobly and grandly that work, those functions of a University which he had feebly striven quite recently to pourtray.

These were works which should be carried on in parallel lines, with far-reaching faith, self-sacrifice, and resolution, with a firm determination that in the accomplishment of that work none of them would prove unworthy or fall short of the duty to which he was called, in the station in which he was placed. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

A PARIS correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* says that a certain Dubois lately brought with him from South America two hundred parrots, which he placed in his lumber-room in the Rue Raquette. Most of them died; others were sold or given away. The persons who lived in Dubois' house, and those to whom the parrots were sold or given, have all been attacked by a kind of infectious lung disease. Five have died. The infection through the parrots, according to this correspondent, cannot be doubted; some indisposition or serious illness having shortly attacked all the persons who had any connection with the birds.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at a sitting of the Court, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury :—

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Karra Shewjee, a Bhattia, was charged with having forged and used as genuine an order under which the sum of Rs. 1,250-10-0 was payable, and also with abetting another person in the commission of the forgery. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Budroodin instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Perozshah, defended the prisoner.

The facts of the case for the prosecution appeared to be these. On the 25th November last, a man named Kallianjee Premjee, who represented that he was employed by the firm of Damodhar Haloo, called on Khimjee Chapsey, cashier to Bawa Revaghur Cooverghur, a firm carrying on business in the Hooli Chuckla, Fort, and presented a bill which purported to have been drawn on the firm in respect of four bales of piece-goods, the value of which was Rs. 1,250-10-0. The amount was paid him. About half an hour afterwards, the prisoner, who was in the employ of the firm of Damodhar Haloo, presented a similar order to the cashier of Revaghur, who told him that the amount had already been paid on the order first presented. The learned counsel for the prosecution said it would be found that the draft presented by the prisoner was a genuine one, but that the one on which the money was actually paid was a forgery. As the forged order was dated a day later than the genuine order, the prosecution contended that the accused had been a party to the forgery, as it would be shown in evidence that, on receiving the genuine order, he took it to a native printing press (the *Indu Prakash*) and gave an order for 400 duplicate forms to be printed off. He obtained the proof-copy the same day; and as it was this proof-copy that was ultimately filled up and presented for payment as an original document, the prosecution contended that the prisoner was a party to the fraud. Evidence would be adduced to establish the identity of the prisoner with the person who had ordered the duplicate forms to be printed at the *Indu Prakash* office, and who had neglected to present the original order for payment for upwards of two hours after receiving it.

Evidence was led for the prosecution, at the close of which Mr. Budroodin addressrd the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The man calling himself Cullianjee Premjee, who presented the draft at the firm of Revaghur, might be a fictitious person, and there was not a scintilla of evidence to connect the man with the prisoner. The prosecution made not the slightest attempt to show any such connection. The false and the genuine orders were in the same handwriting, written with the same ink and the same pen, and this fact, said the learned counsel, would be fatal to the case for the prosecution. Probably the mehta, Hurjeevun Jitraj, was responsible for the fraud if any fraud was committed.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this Wednesday) morning.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1891-92.

THE following is the fourth and final memorandum on the cotton crop of 1891-92 :—

(Season 1891-92).—In the Deccan Districts of Madras the rains failed almost entirely during the sowing season, and in the southern districts the crop was damaged by excessive rainfall in October. In the Bombay Presidency there was excessive rain in Gujarat, late and deficient rain in the South Deccan and the Karnatak, and late and irregular inundation in Sindh. Excessive rain in September damaged the crop in Berar. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the early part of the season was abnormally dry, while in August "the rains came down in torrents with little or no break, swamping the fields and drowning the plants over large areas." The Punjab crop suffered from the same unfavourable conditions as that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and also from an extensive visitation of locusts. In the Central Provinces sowings were retarded by the late rains, and by floods in July during the closing months of the monsoon season. In short, throughout the reporting Provinces the season may be said to have been exceptionally unfavourable to the cotton crop.

Area and outturn—1891-92.—Comparative details will be found in the table printed at the end of this memorandum. Both area and outturn have, in consequence of the adverse season, fallen off largely. The Punjab crop is estimated at 41 per cent. less in area and 36 per cent. less in outturn than in 1890-91, itself an unfavourable year, and is stated to be lowest crop on record, In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the deficiency is 23 per cent. in area and 42 per cent. in outturn, and in Madras it is 21 and 42 per cent. respectively. In the remaining provinces, the influence of the adverse season on the area returns is less marked. Berar shows a decrease of 8, Bombay of 11 and the Central Provinces of 16 per cent. But the falling off in production due to the diminished area is unfortunately aggravated by the lower yield per acre, which is disclosed in the estimates of outturn, which in Bombay is put at 66, in the Central Provinces at 33, and in Berar at 15 per cent. less than last year's. The general result for the seven reporting provinces is that the area stands at a little over 11 million acres against 13 million acres in the previous year and an average acreage of over 12 millions. The forecast of production is 1,380,000 bales of 400lb. each against 2,031,000 in 1890-91, and an average of 2,185,000. Taking the average value of a bale at Rs. 100, the money equivalent of the deficiency on the crop of 1891-92, as compared with the normal, may be roughly estimated at 112 millions of rupees, or about 70 per cent. of the average annual exports of cotton to foreign countries, and over 33 per cent. of its estimated average production. No information has been received regarding the crop in the Native States of Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad, or in Bengal, but there is no reason to suppose that the condition and prospects of the crop are more favourable there than in the reporting provinces.

(Total production and trade.—The large extent to which cotton is sown mixed with other crops, the fluctuations in area due to rotation and bad seasons and the absence of reliable returns for some important tracts, render any calculations of the total area and production of cotton extremely conjectural. In past estimates the total normal area has been put at 14 million acres and the outturn at 2½ million bales, of which about 12 million acres and 2 million bales appertain to the reporting provinces. But revised returns supplied by the Nizam's Government for Hyderabad, and a review of recent trade statistics indicate that the estimate should probably be increased to 15 million acres and 2¾ million bales. Of this quantity from 1¼ to 1½ million bales are exported to foreign countries, all, but a small fraction, going by sea to Europe.

The export trade in Indian cotton is not progressive and fluctuates largely; so also does the outturn, the cotton plant being very susceptible to the influence of unfavourable seasons and the attacks of insects. But although complaints of adulteration have been somewhat loud and frequent of late years, the trade returns afford no evidence of any marked decline in either demand or supply. Indeed, taking into consideration the annually increasing consumption of Indian mills, there is good reason to conclude that the total production of raw cotton has, on the whole, increased rather than diminished. What has taken place is a diversion of the Indian exports from the markets of the United Kingdom to those of other European countries among which Italy, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and France are the principal customers. The present position of the foreign trade will be made clear by the sub-joined quotation taken from the Review of the Trade of India for 1890-91 :—

"As about half of the cotton sent to England goes thither only on its way to the Continent, it may be said that the English share of our exports is not more than about 12 per cent., the Continental share being 82 per cent. The remainder finds its way chiefly to China, Japan, and the Straits. The reason why England takes such a trifling proportion of our cotton now is that our mills have destroyed the trade the Lancashire mills had in the spinning of coarse yarns and the weaving of coarse goods for India and the East. England therefore requires but little of the short-stapled Indian cotton which is useful for such classes of goods, but takes larger quantities of the longer staple of the United States, Egypt, and Brazil. Thus last year the imports of Indian cotton into England were only about one-eighth of the whole imports. It is said, indeed, that much of the machinery in the English mills is now adapted to the treatment of the long staple and is not suitable for our shorter staple. In the Continental mills, on the other hand, our short staple is in demand for the manufacture of the coarse cotton clothing of the peasantry and work-people."

As the year for which trade returns are compiled ends on the 31st March, the full effect of the present unfavourable harvest will not be apparent till 1892-93, the traffic returns of which may be expected to show a large falling-off. The exports by sea to foreign countries during 1891-92 will also in all probability be much less satisfactory than those of the preceding year, as the harvest of 1890-91 was unfavourable, though not nearly to the same extent as the present one. The total foreign exports registered during the first ten months of 1891-92 (ending 31st January 1892) amounted to 931,280 bales against 1,207,36) and 1,238,160 in the corresponding periods of 1889-90 and 1890-91.

FOUR men of the 8th Field Battery who have been bitten by a mad dog have left Ferozepore for Paris to undergo treatment at the hands of M. Pasteur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Macdougal Col Ms, I S Corps, on Medical certificate.
Peacock, Lt, Bo. R A, 18th April, off leave, from Khandalla.

APRIL 16.

MacAndrew, Lt, 5th Bengal Cavly, on furlough.

APRIL 17.

Hayes, Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Australia.

APRIL 18.

Kelly, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Christopher, Major, Bengal Comt, on leave, from Calcutta.
Mitchell, Capt, Bo, AP Dept, on leave, from Mahableshwar.
Carnez, Lt, Bo, Marine Baity, from furlough, from England.

APRIL 19.

Beadon, 2nd Lt, 17th M: I, on duty, from Solan.
Parsons, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Karachi.
Greany, Surgn-Capt, Ms, 5th Infty H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Walker, Vity-Major, Bengal, A O D, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
James, Major, Bengnl, 16th Infty, on leave from Lucknow.
Meiklejohn, Lt-Col, Bengal, 20th P I, on leave, from Meean-Meer.
Biggar, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 3rd P C, on leave; from D I Khan
Rivett-Carnac, Capt, Bengal, on leave, from Jhelum.
Hair, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 1st P C, on leave, from D G Khan
Aslett, Capt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on leave, from Baroda.
Phillot, Capt, Bengal, 3rd P C, ou leave, from D I Khan.
Tancoch, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from D I Khan.
Tilard, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Kelsall, Major, Ms 2nd Devon Regt, on duty, to England.
Harvey, Col, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Hardy, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Robinson, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to England.
Mc Andrew, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Lincoln Regt, on leave, to England.
Dayer, Surgn-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Walker, Col, Ms, R A, on leave, to England.
Cave, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Kamptee.
Walter, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Fraser, Lt, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Armstrong, Surgn-Lt, Ms, Medical Staff, on, duty, to Bengalore.
Tancoch, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Phillott, Capt, Bengal, 3rd P C, on leave, to England.
Rivett-Carnac, Capt, 19th B L, on leave, to England.
Haig, Sur -Major, 1st P C, on leave, to England.
Biggar, Surgn-Maj, Bengal, 3rd P C, on leave, to England.
Aslett, Capt, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, to England.
Tillard, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, to England.
McConaghy, Surgn Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.
Christopher, Major, Bengal, Comt, on leave, to Englaud.
Meiklejohn, Lt-Col, Bengal, 20th P I, on leave, to England.
James, Maj, 16th Bengal, Infantry, on leave, to England.
Greany, Surgn-Col, Ms, 5th I, H C, on leave, to England.
Major, Col, Bo, Mily Acct Dept, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th April, 1892.

Leave of absence for 3 months is granted to Gunner S. D. Wale from the 18th instant.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th April, 1892.

The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut. H. R. H. Wilkinson from the 21st April to the 21st June, 1892, both days inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr H R H Coxe, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Bhagalpur dist.

Mr A Macgregor, Engr, Calcutta Naval Volrs, is allowed leave of absence for 6 months, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Scobell Armstrong, CS, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 7 months.

Mr H Cox, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the dist of Birbhum.

Mr W Maude, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Genl, Rev and Statl Depts, is allowed leave for 2 months and 18 days.

Mr T W Richardson, Asst Magte and Collr, Lohardaga, is appointed to act as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Genl, Rev and Statl Depts, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W Maude, or until further orders.

Mr H LeMesurier, Asst Magte and Collr, is posted to the headquarters station of the dist of Patna, and is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs.

Mr S C Roberts, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Monghyr, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Bhagalpur dist.

Mr H A Relly, Asst Supdt of Police, South Lushai Hills, is allowed leave for 7 months.

Sir William A A Stewart, Bart, Asst Supdt of Police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Puri, and is appointed to have charge of the Dist Police of that dist.

Surg-Maj D W D Comins, Protector of Emigrants and Supdt of Emigration, Calcutta, is appointed to be Inspr-Genl of Hospitals, vice Surg Lieut-Col A S Leishman, C S I, from date on which he assumed charge of that office.

The Rev P G Bruce Austian, Chaplain of Dinapore, is allowed leave for 3 months.

The Rev H T Ottley, Chaplain of St James's

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Wastwater, 1,843 tons, Captain W. Hall, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Wilderoft, 1,916 tons, Captain E H Oneal, cleared yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

HER Majesty's Steamer Readbreast, under the command of Captain H Preedy, sailed on Monday last for Colombo.

HER Majesty's Steamer Lapwing, under the command of Captain Dare, sailed on Monday last for Colombo via Goa.

THE s. s. Taif, 878 tons, Captain John Hannah, will sail to-day for Maur itius, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Urbino, 1,542 tons, Captain F. Kerr, cleared yesterday for Aden and Hull with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Beeswing, 1,248 tons, Captain H. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum (25th March), with a cargo of 65,853 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.

THE s s Hesper, 1,776 tons, Captain C Jobson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blythe, (23th March), via Gibraltar and Port Said, with a cargo of 2,705 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Hayes, Lieut C FitzClarence, Mr Moochool Shah and 75 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived on the afternoon of the 19th instant by Austrian Lloyd's s s "Imperatrix," Captain F Egger. From Trieste—Major and Mrs Muir, Captain Crowe, Lieutenant Sykes, Mr E Weisl, Mr R M Satin, Mr V Sillich, Mr Crowe, and Mr Birdwood.

THE s s Ismailia 1,940 tons, Captain S Macmorran, cleared yesterday for Havre with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Wilson infant and nurse, Mr Brydges Lee, Mr McAndrew, Surgeon Lt-Col and Mrs McGregor, Mr. and Mrs A Bakes, Mr A Cook, Master M Malone and Mr G M Navalkar.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Dco Balduino Captain A. Cruciani, arrived on the 18th inst:—From Genoa—Mr. A. Williams, Dr. and Mrs Fairweather, 2 Misses Fairweather, Mr. F. A. Felippo, Mr Lingi, Captain F. Kelly, Revd. F. Knaresboro, Mr. Ceuito Pietro and 3 deck passengers. From Aden—Mr. Francesco Antonio Walfango and 12 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Sangster, Mr. and Mrs. Hussanbhoy Visram and 3 others, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Samarchand, Mr. Belir, Mr. G. V. Martin, Col. and Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. Parsons, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Brown, Lieut. H. C. Beadon, Mr. J. Humphrey and 375 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Suez—Col Powlett and two Misses Powlett. For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs P O Brien, Miss Bulkley and ayah, Mr C E Mounford, Mr. C O Leefe, Col O Ilivant, Mrs Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Warner, infant and ayah. For Liverpool—Mr and Mrs Gompertz, three children and ayah, Mr and Mrs Penny, three children and European nurse, Mr Williams, Surgeon Col Dwyer, Miss Roberts, Mrs Chalmers, Captain and Mrs Johnson, and child, Mrs Westlake and child Mrs Nigel Jones and two children, Miss Minor, Co and Mrs Brandreth infant and ayah, Mr E. R. C. Hibbert and Miss Rose.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, April 16.
	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, March 23.
	Beeswing (s)	Russell	Batoum, March 25.
	Hesper (s)	Jobson	Blythe, March 13.
	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	H. M. S. Redbreast	Preedy	Colombo.
	H. M. S. Lapwing	Dare	Colombo via Goa.
19	Ismailia (s)	MacMorran	Havre.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool, &c.
	Bombay (s)	Bason	China.
	Urbino (s)	Kerr	Karachi.
	Wastwater (s)	Hall	Amsterdam.
	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	London, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi &c.
" Wilderoft, Oneal for Hamburg.
" Taif, Hannah, for Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Thames, for China &c.
" Avoca, for Zanzibar &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
February.					
13	Marathon H M's	Hill	Somali coast.		
April					
2	Missir	Damir	Jeddah	5	Red Sea Ports
	Benwell Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Somali coast.		
3	Meyun	Wilson	Somali coast.	5	Somali coast
	Harrogate	Husband	Cuddalore	3	Marseilles
	Ethiopia	Frohawk	Zanzibar	4	London
	Britannia	Orman	London		Sydney
4	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	6	Hodeida
	Princess Sophie	Bakker	Amsterdam	4	Batavia
5	Mary Beyts	Bice	Kurrachee	5	Antwerp and London.
	Electra (cable Ship)	Scott Smith	Bombay	7	Cable Work
	Tyne H.M.'s Troopship	Pollard	Portsmouth	6	China
	Fulford	Lennard	Rangoon	5	Port Said FO
	Redruth	Hodge	Rangoon	5	Port Said FO
	Cape Colonna	Alston	Newyork	6	China
	Oswestry	Garnsworthy	Rangoon		Port Said FO
6	Sutlej	Worcester	London		Calcutta
	Palestina	DeNegri	Mussowa	7	Mussowa
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay		Trieste
7	Oceana	Tomlin	Sydney	8	London
	Mobile	McAdam	Suakim	7	Bombay
	Peshawur	Wholer	Calcutta	8	London
	Bombay	Bason	London		Bombay
	Hartville	Work	Rangoon	7	Port Said FO
	M. Branch	Anderson	Bombay	9	Jeddah
	Assam	Browne	Bombay		
8	Sultan	Collins	Bombay	8	Jeddah
	Prins Alexander	Adriani	Batavia		Amsterdam
	Nijni Novgorod	Oronovosky	Odessa		Vladivostok
	Malange	DeSilva	Lisboa		Zanzibar
	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay	9	Jeddah
	Hohenzollern	Collen	Bremen	8	Australia
9	Akbar	Baldwin	Padang		Jeddah
	Sheik Berkhud	Williams	Perim		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	11	Somali coast
10	Tenasserim	Currin	London	10	Rangoon
	Moyun	Wilson	Somali coast.		
	Teviot	Waring	Manilla	10	Port Said FO
	Amara	Davies	Persian Gulf		London
11	Oxus	Chabond	China	11	Marseilles
	Hasland	Boyle	Moulmein		Port Said FO
	Amazone	Tezegabad	Zanzibar	12	Marseilles
	Oceanien	Fiaschi	Marseilles		Sydney
12	Afghan	Holding	Bussrah		London

Aden, 12th April, 1892.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH APRIL.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s. (Bombay)—979 cwts wheat, 487 cwts barley, 101 corges skins and 63 cwts cotton unpressed.
Mary Beyts s, (Antwerp) —1,214 bales cotton, 1,660 cwts gingelly seed and 23,338 cwts wheat.
Mary Beyts s, (London)—79 bales wool and 4,010 cwts bones.
La Seyne s. (Bombay)—509 cwts cotton unpressed.
Urbino s. (Bombay)—90 cwts cotton unpressed.
Tregilsson s, (Port Said)—94,15 cwts wheat.
Country Crafts, (Bombay)—146 cwts rice, 6 corges hides, 1,155 cwts cotton unpressed and 72 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Braunfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—10 cwts spelter.
Wistow Hall s, (Liverpool)—600 pieces white goods and 6 pieces prints.
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—150 pieces white goods and 316 pieces prints.
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—395 pieces grey goods, 2,803 pieces white goods and 891 pieces prints.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—4,125 pieces grey goods, 497 pieces white goods and 93 pieces prints.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—24,104 pieces grey goods, 19,768 pieces white goods, 12,963 pieces prints, 22,250 lbs grey yarns and 25,400 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.
Niagara s, (Liverpool and Glasgow)—5,755 pieces grey goods, 18,071 pieces white goods, 35,699 pieces prints, 5,700 lbs grey yarns, 46,200 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 2,212 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops, 572 cwts steel and 553 cwts spelter.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—18,938 pieces grey goods, 27,944 pieces white goods, 15,508 pieces prints, 20,200 lbs grey yarns, 11,000 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns. 6 cwts copper and 11 cwts yellow metal.
Urbino s, (Hull)—29,612 pieces grey goods, 19,003 pieces white goods, 3,887 pieces prints, 34,200 lbs grey yarns and 5,000 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.
Almora s, (London)—16 pieces prints and 505 cwts yellow metal.
Simla s, (Bombay)—98 pieces white goods and 350 pieces prints.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—600 pieces grey goods, 81 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops and 63 cwts steel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

YESTERDAY having been Easter Monday and a Bank holiday, no telegrams from home, calling for notice in this column, are to hand; but a New York message under yesterday's date reports Bar Silver unchanged in value there, at 86⅞ cents per oz., but with Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·87¾ cents. The United States Treasury bought 245,000 ounces of the metal, at 86·90 to 86·98 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports (since Thursday) had been 24,000 bales.

COTTON.—We have had a strong and active market here again to-day, some 5,800 bales in all having changed hands, while prices have further advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Of that quantity, exporters are credited with 4,250 balcs, consisting of 1,000 "Fine" Dhollera, at Rs. 169-70; and 800 "Fully Good," at Rs. 160; 600 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 162-3; and Bengals, at Rs. 148½-51½; 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 165; Dharwar, at Rs. 166; Mowa, at Rs. 169; Khangaum, at Rs. 166; and Akola, at Rs. 164; 100 each, of Veraval, at Rs. 146-50; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 154; and 50 Bherai, at Rs. 157; while the Mills have taken 1,550 bales, made up of 300 Pachora, at Rs. 154-4½; 200 each of Viramgam, at Rs. 159; Rodenod, at Rs. 152-9; Dhulia, at Rs. 149½-50; Julgaum, at Rs. 160; Nugger, at Rs. 164; and Mowa, at Rs. 169; and 50 Laria Ginned, at Rs. 163 per candy. Wheat has been taken to only a small extent for export, and prices have given way ½ to 1 anna per cwt., the feeling having left off steady at the decline. We now quote as follows:—

White Peasy	91 per cent. Rs.	5-9-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 " "	5-8-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-15-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-12-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	5-3-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	5-2-0	"
Hard Red	"	5-1-0	"

SEEDS have been steady at an advance of ¼ anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, and of half-a-rupee per candy in *Gingelly*, a moderate export business having transpired. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-9 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0 to " 43-8-0 per candy
" Mixed	" 37-8-0 to " 41-8-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	24,587 bales.
Wheat	128,605 cwts.
Linseed	64,187 "
Rapeseed	31,763 "
Gingelly	2,904 "
Poppyseed	6,154 "
Groundnuts	3,250 "
Castorseed	4,888 "

EXCHANGE opened firm at yesterday's closing rates, with virtually only one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 5-16d., at which rate a little business was done, and it was then raised 1-32d., to 1s. 3 11-32d., at which nothing further came out. Bank Remittance was quoted at 1s. 3 5-32d. and 1s. 3 3-16d., and in the absence of sellers of Gold to-day, our quotations at foot may be called steady, though somewhat nominal:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3¼d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·61½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has been dull to-day as to business, both for Money and Account; but the feeling has been steady at an advance of 1-16 per cent., on last evening's rates, closing quotations being now 107½ for Fours for cash; 107 3-16, for the approaching settlement; and 107½ for the May account; with 104½, nominal, still quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES remain very quiet, and without movement to speak of on any line, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Luckmidas Mill shares; and of Rs. 3 in Bombay Ice.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Netherby Hall s—103½ cwts coir ropes, L Maneckchand.
Niagara s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Iran s—30 bales twist, E Sewjee; 432 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—29 cases bristles, Beer and Katz; 9 bales skins and hide, E Peerdian; 215 cwts myrabollams, D Canjee; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Rowjee; 250 cwts gum, K Sookdeo; 15 bales skins, P Damjee.
Peninsular s—2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,01,000), Byramjee Cursetjee; 1 box gold bars (Rs. 32,000) The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

FOR HAVRE.

Charles T Jones s—1,305 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 2,032 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 1,500 cwts linseed, and 2,340 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co.
White Hall s—6,300 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon, and Co; 500 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Almora s—13,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Dragoman s—393 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Tyebjee and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F L Batlibhoi and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed A A Mahomed and Co; 340 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aisla Craig s—100 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 900 cwts poppyseed, 5,424 cwts linseed, and 4,388 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Zanni Stephanovich s—275 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 635 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Calvini s—4,018 cwts rapeseed, and 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
W ifiel s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Wild roft s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,016 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR HULL.

White Hall s—1,235 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Fresco s—6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Lucina s—4,002 cwts linseed, and 24,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—1,000 cwts castorseed, and 999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 20 bundles ganja, Shewjee Manock.
Netherby Hall s—8,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts teelseed, and 500 cwts niger seed, Ralli Brothers.
Arara s—1,980 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Falls of Inverenaid s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales, cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 31 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 515 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Twickenham s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Eleanor s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co: 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,335 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.

FOR GENOA.

Bombay s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Twickenham s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Falls of Inversnaid s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—100 bales twist, P F Taiati; 145 bales twist, and 100 bales twist, E Noorbin and Co; 200 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 80 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 330 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 140 bales twist Silas E Sassoon, 425 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 300 bales twis. Sassoon J David and Co; 40 bales twist, Jamshedjee Bro and Co.
Thames s—45 cases opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—250 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 700 bales twist, &c, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 240 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 311 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist; F Pestonjee.
Brindisi s—220 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 500 bales twist, Cowasjee Bros; 25 bales twist, FPestonjee; 40 bales T cloth, T Mooljee and Co; 15 bales T cloth, D T Mooljee and Co; 14 bales T cloth, T Mooljee Sons and Co; 125 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 180 bales twift, C Bamonjee and Co; 105 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 20 bales twist, The Ripon M and Co; 22 bales twist, T M Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co; 50 bales twist. The Khatau M and S Co; 50 bales twist Jamshedjee Bro and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—646 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
Brindisi s—15 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 10 bales twist, F Pestonjee; 50 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 15 bales twist, Jamshedjee Bro and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Brindisi s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 20 bales twist, F Pestonjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mombassa s—33 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 18.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 84·3

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — 83·4
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — 88·2
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 89·4
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 87·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WINSLAND—March 23, at Clapham-road, wife of F E Winsland, Assam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—PAGE—March 1, at the residence of the bride's father, G B Bird, son of late R Bird, Deputy Surgeon-General of the East India Medical Service, to Mary Bowdain, daughter of Carter H and Lelia G Page, of Albemarle county, Virginia.
DAVIDSON—PEARSON—March 24, at Ootacamund, L Davidson, Madras C S, to Emily Bryce, daughter of Brig-Genl H P Pearson, C B, Adjutant-Gen, Madras Army.
GROVES—ALLEN—March 21, at the Royal Chapel of the Savoy, Prof J W Groves, of King's College, London, to Florence M J Allen, of Tunbridge Wells, widow of F F Allen, C B, late Surg-Gen, Bengal Army, and Hony-Physician to the Queen.
THORNBURY—CHATAWAY—March 23, at St. James, Vancouver, B C F Thornbury, of the R M S Empress of India, son of Lieut-Col N H Thornbury, 4th Bombay Native Infantry, &c., to Mary, daughter of Rev J Chataway, Rector of Rotherwick, in the county of Hants, England.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LANG—April 19, at Englemere, Malabar Hill, the wife of Walter Lang, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLEMENT—April 19, at Boorsay, after a week's illness, Peter Clement, of H. M.'s Preventive Service, aged 41 years. Deeply regretted.—*R. I. P.*
GUDIALI—April 19, at Cowasjee Patel Street, Bai Avabai, widow of Cowasjee Hormusjee Gudiali, and sister of D. P. Markar. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CARTER—HERDON—March 22, at St Pauls Church, Amritsar, Punjab, by the Rev J B Brunesson, B A, Frederick McLean Carter, of Chandpore Estate, Chittagong, to Mary Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late J H Herdon, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, and grand-daughter of Lieut-General Hampton.

DEATH.

HIGGINS—April 11, at Calcutta, Morecroft Vincent Higgins (of W Haworth & Co) suddenly, of heart disease.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. HUME'S CIRCULAR.—We have received from Mr. Madholkar of Amraoti a reply to our brief rejoinder to his letter in defence of Mr. Hume's Circular. As Mr. Madholkar has already occupied nearly a column of our space, we cannot insert his second communication, which is of equal length, and which he would scarcely expect us to insert without paying him the compliment of making a further rejoinder to it.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1892.

A GOVERNOR who with a light heart sets out upon a tour of many hundred miles in the midst of the hot weather, and refuses to be complimented upon the exploit, alleging that the inconvenience of the journey falls upon other people but not upon him, is a living example of the superfluousness of the Indian Officials' Leave Bill which Mr. J. M. Maclean is going to do his best to defeat. In the energy quite independent of environment which Lord Harris has shown in his tour his Excellency reminds us of Sir Richard Temple, to whom hot weather, cold weather, and rains were alike, and even Mr. Hume, who accused his Excellency lately of being a young man, may see in this Kutch and Kathiawar tour a proof that youth is not without its advantages. As described to us by our correspondent, the excursion seems to have been interesting and useful, and as pleasant as the various Durbars could make it and as the thermometer would allow it to be. The first stage in the tour was reached at the capital of the pretty and prosperous little State across the harbour over which the Habshi Nawab of Janjira creditably rules. Here his Excellency presided over the opening of the new water-works at Murad, an enterprise of undoubted utility seeing that water brought in iron pipes from a source of undoubted purity replaces a supply of almost equally undoubted impurity from unlined wells dug in a loose, sandy soil. From Janjira the Governor went by sea to Cutch Mandvi, and thence to the capital of Cutch, where he was entertained with a hospitality becoming one of the most courteous of the Native Princes in the Presidency. Here two interesting functions devolved upon him in the distribution of prizes at the High School and in opening the Fergusson Museum and Library. In connection with the first a remarkable account of the advance of education in the State during the last twenty-two years was given. Lord Harris cordially acknowledged the "enlightened and public-minded support" which the present Rao had given to education in his State. He referred also to the care with which his Highness had studied the great art of governing carefully and well—a compliment which means much when it is remembered that to the ordinary difficulties of administration are added in Cutch difficulties arising from the peculiar constitution of the State. Lord Harris spoke of the special interest which is given to Cutch through its widespread commercial and maritime activities. But to the student of institutions Cutch presents features of more peculiar interest than this. Half the territory of the State is possessed by zemindars who claim exemption from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Rao's Courts, who contribute nothing to the State revenues, and do little if anything for the support of roads, schools, or other agencies of administration. Whatever credit the Rao gains for his rule is enhanced by the fact that he has to govern his territory liberally and efficiently in the face of all the disadvantages which this state of things imposes upon him.

There was a passage in one of Lord Harris's speeches at Bhuj which must have reminded his audience that the Native States, but for the conciliating influence of the British Government, might now and again have a foreign policy of their own as costly as that of the old ante-British days. At Cutch they play cricket, as they do at Wadhwan, where the Thakore is an enthusiastic supporter of the game, and his Excellency suggested that more should be done in this direction, so that matches might be played between the various State teams, and that some of the "rough edges" which are sometimes to be found in the political relations between the different Native States might be rubbed off. This is an excellent idea, which could nowhere be better taken up than by Cutch's neighbour State and secular antagonist on this side of the Runn, the State of Morvi. However, if the two States are not brought closer together by the willow, they may be by the iron rail. When Lord Harris arrived at Morvi he heard from the Thakore of that go-a head little State of the horse tramway that had been laid from his capital to Wawania, a port on the Runn in ferry communication with Cutch. The Morvi Durbar, who have been very enterprising in the matter of railways, look for a considerable development of interstatal trade through this extension, which virtually gives railway communication, unbroken except in gauge, from Bombay to the Runn of Cutch. The Thakore, who is introducing electric lighting into Morvi city, will soon be able to ascertain from Madras experience whether electricity will not suit his tramway better than horse traction. At Morvi Lord Harris presided over two functions, each indicative of the progress that the State is making. The opening of a free asylum and hospital for incurables gave an opportunity of recounting the measures that have been taken for supplying medical relief in the Thakore's territory. The account of what has been done in that direction in this little State illustrates one of the characteristic features in the development of the New Kathiawar. Twenty years ago none of the powerful first-class States could have produced a better record. In education similar progress is being made. Fifty-six new village schools have lately been added to those already existing, and the Thakore, who seems to have laid down his educational policy on the same lines as the Gaekwar, announces his intention to open a vernacular school in almost every village in his State. All this exhibits the brighter side of the administration of the Native States. A benevolent despotism, when it has an adequate cash reserve, can in some departments of activity show excellent results, and can, perhaps, be more enterprising than a more highly organized administration, which has to proceed by rule, and to distribute its resources according to rule and measure.

At Bhownugger Lord Harris met with a reception worthy of that wealthy and ably-administered State. From the account that our correspondent has given, the Maharaja's hospitality must have been given on a scale of characteristic oriental magnificence, and with impressive spectacular accompaniments. The chief event of the Governor's visit was the opening of the Takhtsingjee Hospital, a very handsome and liberally-equipped building which has elicited the admiration of all who have seen it. Here again advantage was taken of an addition to the hospital accommodation of the capital to give an account of the medical service in the State at large. In Bhownugger, as in other Native States, the Raja's bounty feeds all good works, and Dr. Burjorjee, the trusted Chief Medical Officer of the State, emphasized the fact that all the money for the various dispensaries and hospitals in the State had been found by his Highness by adding that Bhownugger had to deal with "no parsimonious local boards, to negative wants the value of which they did not understand." The feature in the Bhownugger medical service which deserves to be emphasized is not its liberality so much as the fact that it is so judiciously distributed, no place of any size being without a well-equipped dispensary. In this respect the criticism that the Native States are given to concentrating their expenditure upon the Raja's capital, and neglecting the districts, derives no support from Bhownugger. The occasion was certainly one for compliments, and the Governor had nothing but good to say of Bhownugger and its administration. The Maharaja's Council are working well, and Lord Harris addressed an appropriate congratulation upon that fact to his Highness. Mr. Proctor Sims and Mr. Dosabhai Framjee have brought to the service of the State abilities and high character, which had been already exhibited in British service, and the value of their co-operation with his Highness was cordially acknowledged by his Excellency. Perhaps Lord Harris found his most pleasant duty in inspecting the Bhownugger Imperial Service Lancers, a contribution to the Imperial Service Corps by which the Maharaja, in common with the Junagadh and Jamnugger Chiefs, has liberally and loyally proclaimed the determination of the Native States to make common cause with the Supreme Government in the defence of the Empire. The satisfaction which his Excellency expressed with the efforts that are being made to establish a thoroughly sound system of administration in the State was a sufficient answer to an absurd report that had found its way into print that Lord Harris was going to Kathiawar to reason seriously on various subjects with the Chiefs of that Province. The record of this tour will satisfy any Chief who may have been perturbed by the report that there is no personage in the Presidency whose visits they have less reason to anticipate with misgivings than his Excellency's. Lord Harris long since defined very accurately, and in robust English, the limits within which the Kathiawar Ch

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

In the match played in Paris yesterday between the Paris and London Football Clubs, being the first international match of the kind ever played, the English team won by three goals to nothing.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT A RAILWAY STATION.

A shocking accident took place yesterday, at the Hampstead Heath Station, on the North London Railway. Large masses of holiday-makers in their anxiety to catch a train made a rush for it, and a frightful crush took place on the staircase leading to the platform, eight persons being killed and many badly injured.

ROYAL VISITS TO THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy have announced their intention of visiting the Emperor William at Berlin in June.

THE CZAR VISITS BERLIN.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

It is currently reported that the Czar will pay a visit to Berlin at the end of May.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The *Times* of to-day states that England and France are now agreed upon all Colonial questions.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18.

The Treasury to-day purchased 245,000 ounces of silver at 86·90 to 86·98.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay, at 10 a. m. to-day, and the s. s. Massilia for Colombo and Australia, left at the same time.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 19.

Sir Asman Jah has been fortunate enough to kill two more tigers. Altogether he has shot three within the last ten days.

Colonel Ludlow having gone to England for two months, Mr. Hugh Gough officiates for him during his absence.

Last evening the Nawab Vicar-al-Umrah gave a splendid dinner to his Excellency Admiral Rahtib Pasha. Mr. Plowden and about a hundred guests were present. Falakumah, the Nawab's residence, is one of the most beautiful palaces in India.

On Saturday the officers of the Royal Artillery gave one of their fortnightly "at homes," which was well attended.

On Saturday, Major Baugh and officers of the 16th Madras Infantry will be "at home" at Tarbund.

For the last three days it has been very hot, especially at night-time. No rain has yet fallen.

THE DACOITY AT PIMPRI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 19.

The police arrested three members of the gang who committed dacoity on the 10th instant, at Pimpri, near Khandalla.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LUCAS.

Captain Lucas, Military Accounts, died last night of carbuncle on the back. The funeral, with military honors, will take place this evening.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIN-LUSHAI HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

One of the questions likely to occupy H. E. the Viceroy's immediate attention on his Excellency's arrival at Simla will be the administration of the Chin-Lushai Hills, recent events having emphasised the unsatisfactory arrangment now existing under which three local governments exercise their control over the tribesmen.

THE CHARGE AGAINST WASSON.

The case of the youth with several aliases, who is charged with cheating at Lucknow, has not yet been finally disposed of. When the accused was placed before the City Magistrate Mr. E. H. Radice, of Messrs Spencer and Company, refused to prosecute; and Inspector Fitzpatrick, therefore, did so on behalf of the Government. The accused was sentenced and conveyed to a week's imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 300 to be paid to Messrs. Spencer and Co., if realized, if not the accused in default to suffer a further term of two months and three weeks in jail. Mr. L. B. Bose, pleader, thereupon pointed out that Mr. Radice had exceeded his powers, and the Magistrate referred the question of punishment to the N.-W. P. High Court, pending its decision. The accused was allowed to call under police escort on his friends in Lucknow to endeavour to collect the amount of the fine. It now appears that the prisoner's real name is Archibald Allison, that he hails from the Isle of Wight, and that he is well-connected.

LUSHAI NEWS.

It is reported that the column from Fort White has succeeded in opening communications with Captain Shakespear, so it will probably soon join hands with him.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

At the Royal Hotel, Lucknow, last week, one of the residents, Mr. Swetenham, Examiner of Accounts, complained of the dilatoriness of a kitmutghar. The man became impudent and was struck by Mr. Swetenham, who was immediately after seen to rush from the house with the servant, a big knife in hand, in hot chase. Fortunately the kitmutghar was secured by some constables before he could reach Mr. Swetenham or murder would, no doubt, have been committed. The native is being prosecuted on a charge of attempting to stab, at the City Magistrate's Court.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN AFFAIRS.

In spite of Hashim Ali's appearance at Baio the Black Mountain tribes have shown no signs of restlessnes. Two battalions of Native Infantry and one Mountain Battery, of the Abbottabad garrison, have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to move if required.

THE SCARCITY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

On Lord Wenlock reaching Dona Konda station, Nellore district, a large number of ryots met him, many wearing only rags and some looking very thin and famished. Their address consisted of the following written on a piece of cardboard:—"We, the famine-stricken and humble subjects of his Excellency, solicit to save us from famine. Thousands of his subjects are starving, and numberless animals dying, *facta non verba*." The villagers, they said, came from the neighbouring villages, where there was very great scarcity of water and fodder, and implored that relief works might be provided. His Excellency heard them patiently, and promised to consider their representations.

A CONFERENCE OF THE MAHAJANS.

A conference, largely attended by members of the Mahajan Sabha, has been held here during the Easter holidays, delegates from various parts of Southern India being present. The first subject discussed was famine relief. It was stated that while heartily thanking the Government for what it has done, strict adherence to the famine code scale was producing a good deal of hardship. The Village Cess Bill, now before the Council, was next discussed and condemned. It was next resolved that agricultural loans should be arranged by special officers. Much excitement was caused by the discussion of the state of Pariahs, the Brahmin community being charged with cruelty to Pariahs, which was indignantly denied. It was resolved that the present condition of the Pariahs was unsatisfactory; that the present system of recruiting for the Covenanted Judicial Service was unsatisfactory; that the jury system, being unsatisfactory, was due to the arbitrary defective system of selection. The disinterestedness in municipal matters was also urged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left here yesterday afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Thisbe left, here for Bombay this afternoon.

DEPARTURE OF THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

THE embarkation of the rank-and-file of the newly-organised Hongkong Regiment, under the command of Major E. G. Barrow, on board the Peninsula and Oriental s.s. Bombay, Captain S. S. Bason, commenced on Monday afternoon, and before the steamer weighed anchor at four o'clock last evening troops and baggage were comfortably and compactly accommodated on board. The steamer arrived from England on Thursday with a large cargo and was docked the following morning. When Captain Bason was informed that his vessel had been engaged for transporting the new regiment to its destination at Hongkong and was to have her in readiness for sailing yesterday evening, he immediately perceived that he had by no means a light task before him in the short space of time for fitting up the vessel for accommodating the troops. He, however, took time by the forelock, and had the boat in readiness in good time. The prosecution of the work was entrusted mainly to Mr. J. H. Ryder, R. N. R., the chief mate, who supervised the discharge of twelve hundred tons of cargo and the shifting below of seven hundred additional tons, and worked night and day to avert delay. The troop deck, which was immediately below the upper, was thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned from stem to stern and whitewashed throughout. Armracks were securely fixed up for five hundred rifles and separate quarters for native officers partitioned off aft. Two cabins were apportioned for a hospital and a third for a dispensary and surgery, while the saloon and quarters for the European officers received an attention which adequately suited their accommodation. Several additional shoots besides those with which the ship had been provided with had to be improvised and imparted excellent ventilation to the troop deck. When the troops stepped on board there was no confusion or difficulty for accommodating them, and it was no doubt a source of satisfaction to men and officers when evidences of cleanliness and spacious accommodation met their eyes and indicated the labour the Company had undergone to make their long voyage as pleasant as possible. The trip will take a little over a fortnight, so that the vessel is expected to drop anchor at her destination about the sixth of next month.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of April 8 left Aden, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at midnight on Sunday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Massilia, brings the following passengers:—

From London—Mr Hight, Miss Haward, Miss Greenwood, Capt H A Street, Mr J McKaig, Mr E W Davies, Miss Ballard, Miss Paris, Mr F C Owens, Lieut H N. Wilde, Lieut C R Elgee, Mr J D Reeve, Lieut A V Searle, Mr F C Ford, Mr H V Tregear, Mr J R Gaussen, Mr W H Williamson, Mr F. O. Everard, Maj L B Wilbraham, Lieut W. M. Hall, Mr F A Wright, Capt and Mrs E D Mausell, Mr E Turner, Capt J W Malet, Lieut G Labertouche, Dr A Hossain, and Mr E Buckland.

From Brindisi—Genl Sir H Collett, Mr E. Dickinson, Dr. Karl Diener, Surg-Lieut-Col Hutcheson, and Miss Inverarity.

For Madras (via Bombay)—Rev Frank Penny.

GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, R.E., V.C., K.C.B., the retired Resident at Mysore and Commissioner for Coorg, accompanied by Lady and the two Misses Prendergast, left Bombay for England, yesterday afternoon, by the extra mail steamer Peninsular. Captain John Hext, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Dewan Bahadoor Luximon Jagonnath, K.B.R. Thanawalla, Messrs. B. B. Pitale S. Jehangier, and others were present at the Apollo Bunder, and on board the steamer to wish *bon voyage* to the distinguished General and his family, who were bedecked with garlands and were presented with nosegays. By the same steamer Colonel Mellis also proceeded on three months' leave.

COLONEL REYNOLDS, Agent to the Governor-General, at Baroda, we hear, goes home on short leave, and Colonel Jackson, his first assistant, acts for the Agent during his temporary absence.

A ROME correspondent says that a colossal project, already approved by many Cardinals and high personages, has been submitted to the judgment of the Pope. It is no less than to build on Mount Janicolo a monumental church, with a cupola like that of St. Peter's, and all around it grand edifices for all the Roman Catholic Universities in the world. It is to be a colossal international building, which will cost a hundred million francs, the money to be collected all over the world by means of subscriptions, headed by the names of all Catholic Sovereigns.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 1.

THE "MAPLE" WEEK.

I SHALL be a false prophet if the opening six days of the present racing season is not in the future known as the Maple Week. At the outset of the campaign Mr. Blundell Maple has a "benefit," and in my opinion such a spirited sportsman deserves a few turns of Dame Fortune's wheel. A man who has the pluck to invest £23,000, at least, in a day or two, in equine stock for breeding purposes, knowing full well the numerous ills that horse flesh is heir to should receive some recompense from the fickle jade. To win seven races in the first week of the season is, however, a haul beyond the dreams of the most avaricious. Mr. Blundell Maple is not avaricious, but what a feat it was to secure the principal races on successive days—the Brocklesby with a fine filly Minting Queen, the Lincoln Handicap with his home-bred Clarence, and the Prince of Wales's Plate at Liverpool with another of his own rearing—Prince Hampton. Mr. Maple is a Cockney sportsman on the happy side of 50, and with such sires as Common, Royal Hampton, and Saraband at Childwickbury stud he may live in hopes of breeding a Derby winner yet. He is a tripartite being who splits up his time between a vast furniture warehouse, the great talking shop at Westminster, where he sits on the Tory benches, and the great game on the Turf, in playing which he displays the smartest business qualities. The best favourites on record for the Lincolnshire Handicap were Thuringian Prince and Bread Knife, who each started at 2 to 1 and each lost. However, what Bird o' Freedom and Bread Knife of late years failed to accomplish was achieved by Clarence—the first three-year-old who has earned chief honours on the Carholme since 1874. Altogether it may well be called the "Maple week."

RACING COLOURS.

I always think the racing jackets look very beautiful at Lincoln. Of course, the silk is new and the colours are unsoiled. Indeed, if the sun shines they glisten beautifully bright, and are very pretty. The necessity for racing colours is obvious. It is to distinguish the horses. We can trace jockeys' coloured jackets back to the time of Henry VIII. The following payments made for jockeys' clothing are mentioned in the purse expenses of that monarch:—"Item, the vij.daye in February [1530] paide to John Scot for iij. doublets of Burges satin and for iij. doublets of fustian, with the making and the lyning, for the iij. boys that runnes the gueldings. . . . xxxviijs., *vjd.* Item, the xxj. daye paid to John Scot for making coats and doublets for the running boys of the stabul. . . . xlixs. Item, payed to X'p for the mylanner for ij Ryding cappes of blac satin and lyned wt blac vellute for the King's grace. . . . xxs." From this it is clear that racing colours were worn, and that they were made by the "mylanners." These latter were men, who originally came from Milan, and earned a livelihood by working in satin and silk. Of course, this is the origin of our word "milliner;" but how the word, its signification, and even the sex it refers to, have changed in the roll of centuries!

AN IMPROVEMENT NEEDED.

In the time of King James the jockeys were "singularly dressed," and were distinguished from each other by the colour of the jacket and cap, as at present. And so on through the various centuries we find that the jockeys wore colours, but there is no evidence that the same colours were not used by different owners who had horses competing in the same race. Indeed, there is good testimony to the contrary. We read that in the competition for the King's Plate at Ipswich in 1727 two horses were "rid" in white, two in "yallow," and three in red. Indeed, these colours seem to have been general in most of the races—a practice which must have been rather confusing to the judge. Indeed, there seems to have been very little ingenuity shown in the selection of riders' colours, for excepting white, "yellow" and red, only blue, green, and a cloth waistcoat are ever mentioned as being used for distinguishing purposes. In a close finish it must have been a dreadful task to place the competitors accurately.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

There is no room for doubt that such a system as this must have produced many mistakes and brought about serious disagreements. However, in Herbert's "Historical List of Horse-Matches," for 1763, the following notice is published: "Newmarket, Oct. 4, 1762. For the greater conveniency of distinguishing the horses in running, as also for the prevention of disputes arising from not knowing the colours worn by each rider, the under-written gentlemen have come to the resolution and agreement of having the colours annexed to the following names worn by their respective riders, *viz.*:—

D. of Cumberland—purple	E. of Northumberland—deep yellow
D. of Grafton—sky blue	
D. of Devonshire—straw colour	E. of Gower—blue, with cap of yellow
D. of Kingston—crimson	Visct. Bolingbroke—black
D. of Ancaster—buff	Sir J. Moore—darkest green
D. of Bridgewater—Garter blue	Mr. Greville—brown, trimmed yellow
M. of Rockingham—green	Mr. Shafto—pink
E. of Waldegrave—deep red	Ld. Grosvenor—orange
E. of Orford—purple and white	Sir J. Lowther———
E. of March and Mr. Vernon—white	

The above regulations took place in the Second October Meeting, 1762; the stewards therefore hope, in the name of the Jockey Club, that the above gentlemen will take care that the riders be provided with dresses accordingly."

THE MODERN REGULATIONS.

This is evidently the foundation of the system now in vogue. Surely the conservatism of the Cavendishes and the Grosvenors in matters of sport cannot be doubted for all straw is still the registered colour of the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Westminster has yellow and black cap, which is not a great variation from simple orange. Now-a-days all colours have to be registered with the officials of the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Committee. A small fee for registration is exacted annually, although if the owner desires to do so he can register them for life for a few pounds. All disputes as to colours are settled by the stewards, The use of wrong colours on the course is punished by a fine unless a special declaration ha been made overnight so that the public and the judge may know of the changes. And, indeed, a special declaration is always required where the nominator of a horse is not the owner. From these rules it will be seen how very strict are the authorities of to-day.

PRESENT-DAY COLOURS.

Under this system I should say there are at least 1,400 racing liveries duly registered, and although many of them have a strong family resemblance, every uniform has some distinctive feature or shade of colour to impress it on the minds of spectators. Some of these jackets are surpassingly pretty; others are peculiar; and yet some are curious and unique. The colours mostly consist of plain bodices of a tone distinguishable at a distance, and these are varied with bands, hoops, stripes, and even crossbelts. Four gentlemen have adopted a diamond pattern. Thus Sir Wm. Throckmorton's jockeys wear black and white diamonds; Lord Edward Somerset's white and blue diamonds; Mr. Humphrey Ransford's red and white diamonds, and Mr. R. Crest's black and yellow diamonds. I consider all these capital jackets. Four other have registered Scotch plaids. Thus Mr. Mackenzie has a Rob Roy tartan bodice with red sleeves and cap; the Duke of Montrose a white jacket with Graham tartan belt and cap; Mr. S. Stockwell, green, tartan belt, and white cap; and Mr. J. Waugh a Rob Roy tartan bodice, with yellow sleeves and black cap. After this my readers will not be surprised if I tell them that green frequently figures prominently in the colours of Irish owners. One or two gentlemen have, I think, hit upon very original ideas. Thus Mr. W. P. Greenall's livery is a primrose ground with forget-me-not horse shoes worked all over it. There is no design registered anything like this. Two other uniforms, so to speak, which are by no means common are those of Mr. Arthur Yates, whose racing colours are blue with a large white star on the front and back, while Mr. A. Young has committed himself to a harlequin bodice and a light blue cap. The majority of racing men know these various colours as well as a child knows the alphabet, and hence arises the ease with which they follow exactly what each horse does in a race. Of course, I understand that I am not writing wholly for the racing public, and hence the trouble I have taken to explain the matter.

THE CROSS COUNTRY DERBY.

Here's a health to ye, Father O'Flynn; Slainte, Slainte, and Slainte agin, say all those who backed the winner of the Grand National Steeplechase. If neither of Retreat's progeny—Cuttlestone and St. David—could win the Lincolnshire Handicap, his son Father O'Flynn has had the honour of vanquishing the largest field which has turned out for the Cross Country Derby during the twenty years. I look upon Father O'Flynn as just the same class of animal as Playfair and Old Joe—namely, a good stayer with safe fencing abilities. He was bred by Mr. E. C. Wadlow at the Stanton Stud Shifnal. He belonged to Lord Cholmondeley, but as he developed a nasty temper his lordship sold him last autumn at Tattersall's for 470gs., Captain Gordon C. Wilson being the purchaser. At the commencement of the hunting season now about to close, Captain Wilson took unto himself a wife and also a hunting box down at Melton Mowbray. There his groom Rixon had charge of Father O'Flynn and soon coaxed him out of his bad manners. Indeed, he has never lost a race since he changed hands, although he crowned all his previous victories by winning the Grand National with such signal ease. To lead a beautiful bride to the altar and win the Grand National in one hunting season is decidedly big business. The moral of this year's Grand National is to be gentle and patient with queer tempered animals.

CAPTAIN E. R. OWEN.

There are few better known gentlemen riders than Captain "Roddy" Owen, who has thus at last realised his ambition—which was to steer the winner of the Grand National. He absolutely asked to have the mount on the son of Retreat and worked hard to bring himself down to the necessary weight. Captain Owen has always spent all the leave he could get on the racecourse—especially at the steeplechase course—and there is no more ardent gentleman jockey. But having realised his most cherished desires, it is said that he will now disappear from the pigskin. Captain Owen began to ride so far back as 1873, and his first steeplchase—and likewise his first win—was at a hunt meeting in the Vale of the White Horse. He has been seen in the saddle in India, France, Spain, Malta, Ireland, North America and Canada, so that it may fairly be said that he is a man of no small experience in the great art of race riding. His judgment is seldom at fault, and he invariably fulfils his task without any fuss or show. He is occasionally lacking in strength to ride a hard race from start to finish, but for saving his horse and husbanding his own power for a great effort at the finish there are few more accomplished riders. Many owners will miss him.

CRICKET: FINE BATTING BY MR. STODDART.

When the health of the English cricket team now in Australia was drunk after the great victory the Cornstalks achieved at Sydney, William Gilbert Grace in reply said, "We don't mind being beaten, and I only hope we shall be able to give you a better match at Adelaide, and that all your best men will try to get there and not stay away because they have beaten us in two matches." This was very pleasant chatter from one who has been rather severely termed the "irate autocratic Kaiser" of the cricket field. Well, the Englishmen gave the Colonists a much better game in the South Australian capital and the Antipodians were very powerfully represented. It is a great feat to run up such a handsome aggregate as 499. Lohmann was the only man who failed to score, and eight of the eleven reached double figures. Stoddart was seen at his best, and when he is in that mood his dashing accuracy, his brilliant well-timed hitting are simply magnificent. He was not disposed of until he had compiled 134. Now I'll tell you a secret. I know you think that Mr. Stoddart is a Middlesex man. You will, therefore, be surprised to hear that he was born at Westoe near Newcastle, although his father moved to London while his boy was still young. As a lad at school he gave great promise of being the able batsman that he is—for he scored over 100—twelve times during his juvenile days. Since 1885 he has assisted Middlesex, and is one of the prettiest bats in the country. Mr. Stoddart holds the record for the highest individual score ever made, as one day he put together no fewer than 485 without giving the semblance of a chance. In his own opinion, however, this was surpassed by 110 placed on the book by the aid of a broom stick. I should like to add that Mr. Stoddart is a magnificent Rugby football player; can handle a tennis racquet above the average; is a first-class skater; at billiards can run up his 30 and 40 breaks; is a fine horseman and a rare good sport altogether. To return to the match, the Australians only scored 100 and 169, and were defeated by an innings and 230 runs.

LORD SHEFFIELD'S INTENTIONS.

Mr. Stoddart is as likely a man as I know to knock the conceit out of a bowler, whether he be Australian or English. It is stated that Lord Sheffield will not be more than £2,000 out of pocket by his tour, and that he intends to have a stronger eleven in the Colonies next season, for the sole purpose of playing three great matches only against the full strength of Australia. This is rather an astounding statement, but if my lord thought of amusing himself in this way, the cost would not deter him from the project. 'Tis also said that Lord Sheffield intends passing the English winter in Tasmania—which is credited with possessing the finest climate in the world. I intimated some months ago that Alfred Shaw would have a benefit during the coming season, and as I sketched his career at great length at the time, I shall say no more upon the subject than to announce that Lord Sheffield's team will play the Rest of England at Trent Bridge on May 16th, 17th, and 18th next, on behalf of this grand bowler. Mr. Victor Cohen is talking of bringing a cricket team to England before 1894.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—THE LEAGUE.

As I foreshadowed, it is proposed to extend the Football League to a combination consisting of no fewer than 38 clubs, who are to be divided into three classes. Whether the annual general meeting will approve of the scheme of the sub-committee remains to be seen. Broadly speaking, however, it is proposed to divide them into three classes; No. 1 containing the most powerful 16 clubs in the country; No. 2 the next 12; and No. 3 the next 10. There is to be a system of promotion and reduction according to merit or failure, while all disputes are to be settled by an impartial governing body. This federation of clubs will be a very powerful union, especially as one of the great objects of their amalgamation is to establish a uniform, or at any rate, a more moderate scale of wages for professionals, and to prevent the poaching of paid players. As the Scotch market may shortly be closed to English clubs, there should be no difficulty in bringing about such alterations as may be desired for the good of football.

THE POSITION OF ZANZIBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day's date you gave some account of the Zanzibar produce and the weakness of its financial position from Mr. Portal the present energetic and much-liked Consul-General and his efforts, I am glad to write, are in the right direction. If certain efforts are made and certain encouragements given to the cultivators, besides cloves there are many more articles of commerce which will improve the financial position of Zanzibar. There are acres and acres of land—I may say virgin soil—lying waste which can be cultivated for rice, sugar-cane, coffee, and tobacco, the last article cultivated and matured after the Indian method and not after the European continental methods as were tried by several German plantation companies successfully. The soil, as I said, is virgin, and so fertile that the cultivators have no need to manure and water their plants. They depend upon nature's mercy as it rains at all periods of the year, and there is never to be found a single slip of dry grass in Zanzibar. There are a good many streamlets, too, with copious quantities of water wasted and never utilised for purposes of cultivation. If the sluggish slaves who by and bye will all be free are taught the methods of cultivation on improved systems I am sure in a few years time the finances of Zanzibar will be enhanced to a great extent. I wish Mr. Portal and his assistants all success in this direction.—Yours, &c.,

A ZANZIBARI.

Bombay, April 18.

MR. W. S. CAINE AND SIR CHARLES DILKE.

THE following correspondence has passed between Mr. Maurice Gregory (one of the Editors of the *Banner of Asia*) and Mr. W. S. Caine:—

31, Paternoster Square, London, E. C., March 15th, 1892.

Dear Sir,—A number of temperance and other friends have communicated with me with regard to the statements in the appended cutting from the *Daily Graphic* of January 20th.

We should be much relieved to hear that they are without foundation.—Yours faithfully,

MAURICE GREGORY.

"Mr. W. S. Caine, speaking at a meeting of the electors of the Cinderford Division, said when invited to accept the presidency of the Cinderford Liberal Association he should have declined according to his usual custom, but the circumstances were exceptional. He knew Cinderford to be the chief centre in the Dean Forest, and he was departing from his rule in order to show his absolute belief in Sir Charles Dilke and his personal sympathy with him in the attacks which had been made on him."

The Terrace, 33, North Side, Clapham Common.
March 18th, 1892.

Sir,—I cannot conceive why you should trouble yourself to write to me upon matters which cannot concern you in any way or the anonymous friends to whom you refer in your note. Probably you are convinced of Sir Charles Dilke's guilt, as I am of his innocence; but I do not obtrude myself upon your time to ask you if some report that you have attacked him is "without foundation." Did not you notice the lines in the paragraph which I have underlined? Do you think I should be justified in deserting an old friend of whose innocence I am entirely convinced because you a perfect stranger to me would be "relieved to hear" I had done so?

It is strange that you cannot see the obvious impertinence of which you are guilty in addressing me upon this subject at all. If you think Sir Charles Dilke ought not to return to public life, by all means do your best to prevent him; I will be the last to find fault with you. But if you obtrude yourself in this way upon friends of Sir Charles Dilke whose support is given, often at great personal discomfort because they are convinced of his entire innocence you must expect strong resentment at such interference. Why should *you* take upon *yourself* to write on behalf of a "number of temperance and other friends" whose names you do not give? What public position do you hold in the Temperance movement to justify you in doing so? I have a pretty wide knowledge of Temperance leaders, but I have been quite ignorant of your existence until I received your letter yesterday.—Yours faithfully,

W. S. CAINE.

Mr. Maurice Gregory.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, March 31, is summarised in the following general remarks.—Very much of a steady demand has transpired during the past fortnight, and without any fluctuations in rates about 6,500 bales have freely met with purchasers. No. 20 of special chops have been more asked for under country orders than any other counts, although No. 10 likewise has held its own and the demand for it has been fairly met with at current rates. In Nos. 16 and 12 there has not been so much of a steady inquiry, as their heavy stocks have proved a deterrent to dealers to increase their holdings. Very little has been done in Nos. 6 and 8. On the whole, some elements of an improvement were visible in the market, but the failures of some Chinese monetary institutions and the distrust amongst native dealers inspired thereby, to some extent arrested their progress. There is, however, no room for any decline in prices and a better tone hereafter may be looked for. Sales comprise about

2,500 bales of No. 20 sold at	$ 61	to	$ 68½ and $ 72½		
1,000 „	„ 16 „	at „ 61	to	„ 66½	
700 „	„ 12 „	at „ 53¾	to	„ 58	
2,000 „	„ 10 „	at „ 49	to	„ 61	
200 „	„ 8 „	at „ 48	to	„ 50	
100 „	„ 6 „	at „ 47½			

leaving about 35,000 bales unsold in stock.

In Shanghai, owing to favourable advices and large orders from River ports, much more than double the demand here was experienced, and Nos. 20 and 10 found ready purchasers. Prices, however, owing to anxiety of holders to quit ruled as before, barring a slight advance to be noticed in No. 10. Unsold stocks have been run down there to 16,000 bales.

In Japan the general decline of Cotton in India, England and America has been quickly reflected, and sales of all staples have been effected there at lower and lower rates. Indian Yarn, especially No. 20 has, however, not been adversely affected thereby, and some 1,700 bales have freely changed hands at previous rates.

NOT UP IN A BALLOON.

THE *Indian Planters' Gazette apropos* of the great balloon trip which did not take place, publishes the following verses:—

Said Mac unto Aitken *The Times of Madras*,
"Seems to think that in courage it us can surpass
"And they've sent across Stoppy that cunning old coon
"To go sailing the heavens in Tassell's balloon.
"Now Aitken our heavy old Boss always said

"That you had a vast volume of brains in your head,
"And your love for the *Englishman's* such that I know
"Down even to Hades for it you would go.

"Now the *Englishman* second to none has e'er played,
"The *Statesman* we've vanquished, the *Daily News* flayed;
"And when bold outsiders come here on a 'spec'
"We must show them that we too the baubees don't reck."

White as marble grew Aitken but banging his chest
He replied "Noble Editor! may you be blest,
"Look after my offspring, my parents and aunts
"And if I am killed you can have my old pants!"

"Our honour is saved," said Macdonald the Scot,
"And your pay is raised fifty per cent. on the spot,
"But I've seen you on horseback and hope you'll sit far
"More firmly when riding in Van Tassell's car."

Van Tassell inflated his huge big balloon
And hinted he possibly might reach the moon;
But when ere the starting the hours were few
More silent each bold young adventurer grew.

But Stoppy his colours had nailed to the mast,
And he feared not the heat nor the Sirocco's blast,
And he swore that *The Times of Madras* should be known,
Wherever the blessed balloon should be blown.

The bag was already, the date advertised,
When into Mac's office the lanky one hied:
Flopped down on his knees and cried "Pardon me, Sir,
"And please don't consider your colleague a cur.

"But last night a professor examined my points
"And said I was awfully weak in the joints,
"And that if I was ever kept out late at night,
"Very serious indeed would he feared be my plight;

"So I pray you forgive me and send up instead
"Young Heberlot who of balloons has no dread
"He's not in the least bit succeptive to cold,
"And his grandmother tells me he's awfully bold."

But Heberlot said he would see them both blessed.
And so the whole cloud expedition was messed;
Stoppy's gone away home in a deuce of a wax
And between these two papers there'll no more be *pax*.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

THE result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court was announced yesterday. The examiners were Mr. C. E. Fox, Master in Equity and Commissioner, Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. H. Bicknell, of Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, solicitors. The following seven out of nine candidates who presented themselves at the Examination were declared to have passed successfully:—1. Mr. Nanabhai Hormusjee Moos, B.A., LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; 2. Mr. Raghowjee Jayakrishna Vias, B.A., LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga; 3. Mr. Mathubhai K. A. Bhakanwalla, B.A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga; 4. Mr. Fardunjee P. Pavri, B.A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow and Goclabchund; 5. Mr. Jamsetjee R. Wadia, B.A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; 6. Mr. K. R. Daftari, B.A., articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson; 7. Mr. D. J. Ferreira, B.A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson.

WHEN the late Duke of Clarence visited Calcutta, says an up-country paper, the Bidiabatty Municipality sent His Royal Highness a telegram of welcome at the cost of Rs. 6-10. The amount was placed in the Board's accounts, and wrongly so it seems, for the Government auditor has struck it out and called upon the commissioners to pay it out of their own pockets. There is consequently much lamentation at Bidiabatty. The process of extracting that Rs. 6-10 from the Ghoses and Boses is something akin to drawing blood from a stone, and it will take more trouble to realise the sum than the whole of the town's revenue.

THE *Madras Times* thinks that the adage that "exchange is no robbery" cannot be said to apply to India with the rupee down to about one and threepence.

LECTURE ON THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON, Barrister, Madras, on Monday night delivered a lecture in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the value of English association and co-operation in matters Indian. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, the hall being crowded, many standing on the stairs, hanging on to the railings throughout the proceedings, and cheering Mr. Norton again and again on his appearance on the platform. By unanimous consent, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik was voted to the chair, and amongst others present were Messrs. David Gostling, Badrodin Tyabjee, D. E. Wacha, Khan Bahadur Bhascarao Balcrushnajee Pitale, Messrs. Bhandarkar, E. R. Khote, P. B. Dantra, Rupram Dinaram, Hormusjee Shapurjee, Dhanjishaw M. Karatha, Ganesham N. Nadkarni, Veerchund Deepchund, &c.

The chairman said it needed very few words to introduce his good friend, Mr. Norton, as he was known well to them all from one end of the country to the other, not only as an able and successful lawyer, but as an Englishman of wide and generous sympathies with the people of India. (Applause.) It was but the simple truth that in all their movements, social or political, they greatly needed the sympathetic advice of all their friends whether in India or in England, and he thought they could not be too grateful to those who gave them such help out of pure benevolence. Mr. Norton was then on his way to England, and he would say something of value on the subject of English assistance and co-operation in a matter which vitally affected the interests of India. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Norton, who was loudly cheered on rising, opened by saying it did his heart good to come amongst them all, and meet with so generous and so enthusiastic a reception as he had that evening; it did his heart good because he took it as a manifestation of good-will to him who had associated his life in India with the advancement of his native fellow-citizens. It was also a matter of much gratification to him, because it showed that the old germ was still working, that they were all still true, and real, and loyal to those old watch-words, which, for the past seven years, had been theirs, that they were still working hopefully and courageously. They were working for a great and noble cause; in fact there was no cause more great or noble than that for which he was proud to have been connected for the past seven years. They had no cause to be ashamed of anything they had done or said. Criticisms that had been entirely wrong had been showered upon them, endeavouring to make them believe their wants were entirely wrong. But let those present give back the challenge, and permit him to take home the assurance to those kind and courageous friends of theirs who were working in England to advance their cause, that simultaneously with their work in England, there was working in India still an unquenchable determination to succeed and to live down all opposition. With regard to the value of English co-operation with the natives of India it was impossible to over-estimate the prestige and power, and real advancement which would come to their cause if only they could induce the Englishman, official and non-official, to throw out his hands and grasp those of their native fellow-subjects in noble brotherhood for the same cause. No one granted this more readily than he. In his own province, of late, he had, as a lawyer in Madras, had ample testimony to the fact that it was as much as they, Englishmen, could do to hold their own against the natives, because he saw day by day the inroads that had been made into the fields formerly held by Englishmen, and native lawyers rising around them, capable not merely of holding their own, but of demolishing their English learned friends altogether. (Laughter and applause.) But he believed in a fair field and no favour; and, therefore he thought it as well that they should endeavour to enlist as much European sympathy with regard to the Congress. Now he wanted to speak honestly to his native friends before him. There was no doubt one fault in the natives of India which Englishmen found with them; and that was what they called in plain English "grip," or moral courage. (Applause.) When they wanted to face a dangerous or difficult situation, (he was not referring to military matters) whether political or social, his own experience, confined particularly of course to the Presidency of Madras, was that the invariable rule was that his native friend deserted him at a vital moment and pushed him to the front to bear what blame and odium there was. But he believed that in a few short years the whole morale of the nation could be changed. He did believe that day by day, they were feeling their political feet more firmly, that they were educating themselves to take up their own position. He was certain, however, their advancement would be more speedy, and their footing more sure, could they only induce Englishmen to come forward and bridge over the chasm. Again what was this question they were asking their English brethren to help them to solve? It seemed a strange question, after seven years of public discussion, to ask on a public platform; but even during the past fortnight the question had been asked him again and again, "What is it you want?" Now seven years had passed since they had published to the world documents which were available to all who chose to buy and read which told all that the Congress asked for. Perhaps he might reiterate what they wanted. They wanted reform, and the first of all reforms was the reform of the Legislative Councils. (Applause.) They knew that if they got that, and get it they would, were they only patient and courageous, that all reforms must necessarily follow that reform, because then they would be able to assist Government to govern the people even better than now, by enabling Government to know better what they would have them to legislate about. Whatever the reason could be, he still found at the end of seven years, the question put to him by covenanted servants in Madras, "What are you asking for?" The Congress did not desire directly or indirectly to interfere with the prerogatives of the executive Council; but they did say that as they were at present, and they had it from the best of authorities, the Legislative Councils were a solemn farce; and the only way by which they saw their wishes could be accomplished was to put aside the system of nomination and to introduce the system of election. (Applause.) Nomination had been tried, and he thought they were all agreed that nom

argument of those who were pushed to the brink of an abyss. They did not know what rational answer to give so they simply said they desired to get into the Council for the purpose of subverting Government. The reason why they wanted to go there was for the purpose of assisting Government and by reason of their superior local knowledge to let Government know a little of the wants and wishes of the people. They wished to tell them by reason of their peculiar familiarity of the people what special laws would do for certain castes of people and so far from prohibiting legislation do their best to make legislation better than it then was. (Applause.) Did they believe for one moment that if there were people in their Legislative Councils familiar with the wants of people, such laws as the Forest Law, the Salt Tax, or the Abkari Act could have been passed. (Hear, hear.) Take the Forest Law. Government under that Act could at any moment take any portion of land it liked by simply putting a notification in the *Government Gazette* that the land was required for forest purposes. The unfortunate ryot might have been in possession for sixty years, but the Government threw the onus on him of proving his title. No one but a lawyer knew how difficult it was to prove a title for sixty years. The principle was iniquitous that the Government should seize his territory and call upon him to prove his title. (Shame.) He did not think that would be allowed in a Legislative Council in which there sat duly elected members of the people, something more than the honorable dummies who occupied that position then. (Applause.) Were, he asked, they idle in protesting against such a system which made such incidents possible? Referring to this Indian Councils Bill, then before Parliament, Mr. Norton commenced by lamenting the death of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, and held they would not, if he had been living, have been deserted as they had been by the Grand Old Man, (Mr. Gladstone). The loss was irreparable, and he knew no man fit to tie the latchets of his shoes. He trusted, however, that for their sakes as well as his own, Mr. William Digby would be returned to Parliament at the next General Election, for there was no man inside or outside the House of Commons more familiar with the aspirations and requirements of India than Mr. Digby. (Applause.) For many years he had worked for their cause, and he trusted that soon he would be able to work for them within the first assembly in the world. It was impossible for him or any one else to reflect on the agitation in India without regretting that some measure of reform had not been considered by the authorities in this country. Our concession granted in this country would have come with extra sweetness and grace and would have drawn the Government more closely to the people and made them more grateful. They would have recognised some impulse to accept stern facts, but for reasons of their own Government had chosen to adopt a stern hostile attitude, and it was much to be regretted that in the interests of all parties they would have to look to the people at home. Seven years ago, he told them that they would never get their reform from the authorities in India. Every thing fought against them, Toryism, authority, and the education of many years, but at home they appealed to more generous views. They appealed to Englishmen who had fought to gain their own freedom, and to a people always ready to go forward and to espouse the cause of a distressed nationality, and he said there was no more distressed nationality than was represented there that day for they had to bear the burthen of a legislation they were not able to understand and the burthen of a taxation which must be hateful. Let them fight ought their cause to the last and believe with him that the mere sham of a Bill, then going through the House of Commons, would be defeated. It was physically and politically a sickly infant that never would be even a young child and would certainly die long before it became an adult. (Loud applause.) He wanted them to put their shoulder to the wheel in order that their friends at home might know they were being driven on by the same strong impulse that stirred them seven years ago. (Hear, hear.) It would not be right for him to conclude without saying one or two words about Mr. Hume's last circular. (Loud applause.) It had been said that the Madras Committee was to be congratulated that it had made no sign about the circular, and, therefore, condemned it absolutely. He heard a lot talked about loyalty, but he would tell them that it was only loyalty that compelled him to say one or two words about the matter. To his mind there was absolutely no reason for any apology or exculpation for the publication of the circular. He should like them to know the views of the Madras Committee on the point. He had read the circular over and over again, up and down and inside out, and he could not for the life of him find one single trace in the manifesto which justified the most caustic critic in saying that Mr. Hume acted with any hostility towards the Government of India. (Loud applause.) On the contrary Mr. Hume's manifesto was based on the fact that they were what they were, and because England had given them all they had got. It was because he believed that education was the panacea for all ills that he had come forward as he had done. As for his literary style, he said nothing. He was not there to apologise for that. He looked to the substance of the letter, and that breathed nothing but a simple strain of the purest loyalty to the Queen. (Applause.) Whether his facts were absolutely true he did not know, but he for one would be cautious before he ventured to cross swords with Mr. Hume, for he was a man than whom no Englishman had a better knowledge of native aspirations and the causes from which they sprang. When Mr. Hume said there was grave discontent abroad he would not be prepared to say Mr. Hume was not speaking the truth. How, he, the speaker, asked, could they progress if there was no discontent? If they sat down with their hands folded across their breasts and simply muttered "Kismet," how did they expect to raise themselves beyond the level of the mere dumb brute of creation? Discontent, there must be discontent, and he trusted in the interests of good Government that the discontent would increase. (Hear, hear.) He trusted Mr. Hume's manifesto would be received by all, and he was prepared to say—whether it was of the character or not of that described by Mr. Hume—that there was great discontent in Madras in the whole of the Presidency. He trusted the natives of Madras would remain discontented until they had got what they justly required. In conclusion, he said, he did not profess to be a prophet, but he did foresee that in a very short time if only they would be persevering and loyal—he did not say they would get all they have been working for during the past seven years, for that could only come in the greater fulfilment of a greater time—they would get much of what they asked for, he trusted, before he died. (Loud applause.)

Mr. D. Gostling, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he believed in a loyal discontent, for if they did not ask they would never receive. Of Mr. Hume's letter, he could not see why it should not be circulated, for it spoke plainly, strongly, and truthfully. (Applause.)

Mr. B. Tyabjee seconded the vote and said he had had the honour of being a dummy in the Legislative Council until he could stand it no longer, and he believed that was also the position of some of his friends in the past. (Applause and laughter.)

The chairman put the vote to the meeting which was carried by a hearty outburst of applause.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

A MEETING of the committee formed in connection with the Rajabai Tower Tragedy, was held yesterday evening, in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to consider the draft memorial prepared by Mr. Eardley Norton for submission to the Secretary of State. Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, chairman of the committee, occupied the chair. The business of the meeting was conducted with closed doors, but we have been able to ascertain that the draft memorial was adopted by the meeting. It was originally the intention of the committee to hold a public meeting of the Parsees on Sunday next to adopt the memorial, but last evening the meeting passed a resolution abandoning the idea of holding the public meeting. It was resolved to take the signatures of the Parsees on the memorial to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

DIVINE SERVICE.

There will be service this evening (Wednesday) on the s. s. River Indus, in the Prince's Dock, at 7-30.

THE Buddhist MSS. exhumed by Lieut. Bower in Afghanistan, writes a contempory, are now considered to be the oldest Sanskrit MSS. now extant. They are written in Gupta characters, and Dr. Buhler fixes the fifth century as the probable date. The work is now being edited by Dr. Hoernle under orders of the Government of India.

ON the night of the 27th the stream of lava from Vesuvius across the Atrio del Cavallo became very intense, presenting a beautiful and brilliant spectacle, while the reflection of jets of fire illuminated at intervals the cloud of smoke hanging over the central crater. These signs would seem to indicate the approach of a true eruption.

MR. SCHWANN'S AMENDMENTS TO THE COUNCILS BILL.

MR. SCHWANN has given notice of upwards of thirty amendments that he intends to move when the Bill reaches the Committee stage. He suggests alterations in four out of the eight clauses, and we give below these clauses as they will stand if the hon. gentleman's proposals are carried out. The suggested alterations are in italics:—

Clause 1. The number of additional members of Council *elected as hereinafter provided for and* nominated by the Governor-General under the provisions of Section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall be such as to them may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than *forty*; and the number of additional members of Council *elected as hereinafter provided* and nominated by the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, under the provisions of Section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall (besides the Advocate-General of the Presidency or officer acting in that capacity) be such as to the said Governors respectively may seem expedient, but shall not be less than *thirty*. *The number of additional members to be elected as hereinafter provided shall not exceed one-half of the total members of such Councils, and shall not be less than one-third.*

(2.) It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of Councillors *who may be elected as hereinafter provided and those* whom the Lieutenant Governors of the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively, may nominate for their assistance in making laws and regulations: Provided always that *forty-eight* shall be *elected and* nominated for the Bengal division and *thirty-six* for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *and not less than thirty for either Province. Of such members not more than one-half nor less than one-third shall be elected as hereinafter provided. Except as hereinafter provided all persons so elected or nominated shall hold their seats for a period of three years from the date of such election or nomination, anything in the Indian Councils Act to the contrary notwithstanding.*

(3.) Any person resident in India may be *elected* or nominated an additional member of Council under Sections 10 and 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this Act, or a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made.

(4) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such *elections shall take place, providing by whom such elections shall be made, and the number of persons who shall be elected, and under which such* nominations or any of them shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors, respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect: *Provided always that the regulations in regard to the election of members shall be so framed as to provide for the reasonable representation of minorities and confer the franchise on not less than two per cent. of the inhabitants of the territories represented or legislated for in the said Councils, and that all elections shall be by ballot.*

Clause 2. Notwithstanding any provisions in the Indian Council Act, 1861, the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time *and shall within eighteen months of the passing of this Act* make rules authorising at any meeting of the Governor-General's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Governor-General in Council and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subjects or otherwise as shall be on the said rules prescribed or declared: And notwithstanding any provisions in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governors in Council of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively and the Lieutenant-Governor of any Province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations have been or hereafter extended or made applicable, may from time to time *and shall within eighteen months of the passing of this Act* make rules for authorising at any meeting of their respective Councils for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the annual financial statement of their respective local Governments and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall in the said rules applicable to such Councils respectively be prescribed or declared. *Provided the rules to be framed shall give power to any member of such meeting of Council, when financial matters are under discussion, to submit or propose a resolution, and to divide the Council in respect of any such financial discussion; the rules shall also provide for the right of any member to enter a protest in writing, which protest shall be duly recorded in the proceedings of the Council for the day on which such protest is made Provided further, the rules to be framed shall give power to any member at any such meeting of any such Council to submit or propose a resolution for the production of papers relating to any question, and to divide the Council in respect of any such resolution; any member may enter a protest of dissent from the decision of the majority and such protest shall be duly entered upon the proceedings of the Council. Further* provided that any rule *whether in regard to he election of additional members or in relation to the conduct of business in any Council* made under this Act by a Governor-in-Council or by a Lieutenant-Governor shall be submitted for, and shall be subject to, the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and any rule made *or sanctioned* under this Act by the Governor-General in Council *shall be published three times in he Official Gazette and* shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council: *who shall present all such rules to Parliament; it shall be open to any member of either House of Parliament to call attention to the rules and to move amendments therein: Provided that, if the rules are not objected to within three months of their being presented to Parliament they shall forthwith become operative. Upon any amendment of the rules the same procedure shall be followed.* Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations. *A record of all proceedings at the meetings of the Viceroy's Council as now published in the "Gazette of India" and of the presidency and provincial councils, shall be published in separate volumes and provided yearly to Parliament.*

In clause 4 Mr. Schwann's amendment to allow members to be absent from India for three instead of two months as the Government propose without vacating their seats. He only suggests one verbal alteration in clause 6 which deals with definitions.

Mr. Maclean will move an amendment to clause 1 making it necessary for the regulations as to the conditions of nominations to receive the sanction of both Houses of Parliament before taking effect.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING OF ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

THE past and present students of this institution held their seventh annual social gathering, at Petit Hall, Matoonga, on Monday evening, the Rev. Dr. Dalhoff, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, presiding. Flags and bunting imparted a bright and pretty aspect to the interior which was brilliantly illuminated, while covers were laid for two hundred guests in the rear of the building. A string band was in attendance which contributed greatly to enliven the proceedings. His Grace the Archbishop proposed the toast of her Majesty the Queen, which was cordially responded to. Mr. R. F. Bharucha proposed the toast of the College. The toast received a cordial response. After other toasts the company adjourned to the inner hall, where a succession of tableau vivants were given. A farce, entitled "One Coat Between Two Friends," was also played, and the entertainment concluded at a late hour and was pronounced an unqualified success. The excellence of the arrangements were due to the indefatigable exertions of Messrs. Sorab P. N. Wadia, A. B. Sett, and H. P. Karani, the hon. secretary. A further report will be given to-morrow.

THE sudden death from sunstroke of the Rev. A. Bridge, Chaplain of Jullundur, which occurred on Tuesday last, has been a great shock to the winter residents of Simla, where for two months during the early part of the year this young clergyman acted as chaplain. The late Mr. Bridge was ordained at Simla in 1879 by the late Right Rev. Dr. Valpy French, the first Bishop of Lahore, and joined the A. C. S. where he laboured for a short time. He was then appointed to a chaplaincy on the Lahore Ecclesiastical establishment by the Secretary of State in 1882, and served as Chaplain of Multan and Peshawar respectively. The deceased clergyman only returned from furlough to Europe just before he officiated in spiritual charge of Simla. Mr. Bridge made himself very popular amongst all classes during his short stay at the summer capital.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HUMAN beings, as is well known, are not all equally susceptible to the influences of chloroform; neither, it appears, are the lower animals. Dr. B. W. Richardson states in his article in the *Asclepiad* that he had occasionally subjected two animals of the same age, breed, and condition simultaneously to the same atmosphere of chloroform and common air, and has found one dead and the other alive, and apparently free of danger. In the lethal chamber of the Dogs Homes, dogs, Dr. Richardson observes, scarcely ever die in the same lethal atmosphere at the same minute, although the conditions are the same. The only practical mode of meeting this singular immunity of particular animals is to submit all to an overwhelming dose of the vapour from the first, and even that does not make the period of death absolutely the same all round. Under the surest system five minutes have to be allowed for the final event, and even then some animals continue to breathe two, three, or four minutes after the majority have entirely ceased to live.

THE enormous sum of twenty-eight millions sterling is devoted every year in the United States to the maintenance of the common schools; but statistics show that on an average one-third of the children who ought to attend them are habitually absent. It has been shown that the greater number of these belong to the agricultural population, and the explanation given by a writer in the *Century* is that wretched condition of the roads which presents so strange an anomaly in a country so famous for the public spirit of its people. It is said that owing to this fact a heavy rainstorm just before general election day will so reduce the aggregate vote that in many States it ceases to be an expression of the popular will. From the economical point of view the national loss is enormous. Besides defeating the benefits of the costly system or national education to the extent of one-third, it is reckoned that the enforced idleness of horses kept in stable by the deep mud of spring and autumn represents an annual waste equal to sixteen millions sterling, or sufficient to build sixteen thousand miles of excellent highway. Some curious examples of United States high roads, drawn from actual photographs, accompany this forcible appeal for American road reform.

JOHN LATUS, the sleeping miner of Myslowitz, who lay for about four months in a lethargic state and was restored to consciousness, has, after all, died. A Berlin correspondent says:—The *post-mortem* examination showed that the cause of death was advanced marasmus, the result of lying immovable so long, and of the consequent weakness. The brain showed no sign of any disease, but the state of the spinal cord was such as to explain in a most complete manner the morbid symptoms noticed during his sleep. Deposits of an unknown nature were found surrounding the substance of the spinal marrow, and these by mere pressure upon the latter would be sufficient to cause these symptoms. The nature of these deposits will be determined by microscopic examination. Their locality affects the motor and not the sensory nerves. This agrees with the observations made during his period of sleep, that while his limbs remained stiff and could scarcely be bent even when great force was exerted, his skin was sensitive even to the prick of a pin.

"EMIGRANT luxuries" commonly take the form, it appears, of tinned meats. The opening of these delicacies at sea must, to judge from a case in the Liverpool Police Court, be attended at times with cruel disappointment. At the house of a wholesale dealer 668 tins had been seized by the police, and were declared by them to be wholly unfit for food. One retailer who had bought four dozen two-pound tins for twelve shillings made complaint, and was sharply told that he "had bought it, and must take his chance." Threepence apiece for two-pound tins of meat is certainly not a price that augurs well; but the contents, is is said, were only fit for manure, and as such would be worth ten shillings a ton only. For the defence it was affirmed that the article was sold only for poultry food; but that such was the wickedness of the wholesale dealers' customers that one had declared that "he wanted the stuff for a Jew and a few foreigners who would eat anything." This defence has not saved the wholesale dealer in "emigrants' luxuries" from a penalty of £20 and costs.

PRINCE DE CHIMAY, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died in Brussels on the 29th ultimo. The death of the Prince, says a correspondent in that city, is sincerely regretted by all political parties. He was a distinguished diplomatist, who in the most delicate circumstances was able to maintain the best relations with the Powers. The Prince was, moreover, an artist; he was fond of music, and was a gifted violinist. A more courteous and unaffected man, the correspondent says, he never met, the deceased Minister being always ready to oblige those who had to do with him. Another Paris correspondent writes:—The Prince was almost a Parsian through his frequent visits to Paris and the number of his French kindred. He died of a painful gouty disease, namely, that of clogged or furred arteries. The late Prince began his diplomatic career as Attache to the Belgian Legation of Paris in 1836. He was, for many years, in that quality under Count le Hon and subsequent Ministers. For eight years, from 1870, he was Governor of Hainault, and was asked by the present clerical Cabinet to take the Foreign Affairs portfolio. Prince de Chimay, as a distinguished violinist, used to take part as first fidler in the concerts at Meyerbeer's house, at which that composer tried the instrumentation of his scores. He married a French lady. One of his daughters is the Comtesse de Greffuhle, and his son, Prince Joseph, is the husband of a beautiful Canadian heiress nee Ward.

CLOSE upon the death of Louis Cartigny, the last of the French veterans who took part in the Battle of Trafalgar, comes the news of the demise in Spain of a fellow-centenarian who shared his honour. A Madrid correspondent writes:—At San Fernando, in the hospital for naval pensioners, died the other day, Don Gaspar Costela y Vasquez, the last survivor of the Spanish sailors who were present at the Battle of Trafalgar. Born in 1787, the veteran was 105 years old, and preserved his mental faculties to the last days of his life. He was always proud of relating his adventures in the famous sea fight.

THE "seals" of Behring's Straits, which at present form the subject of an international difficulty, are—some persons may be unaware of the fact—not seals at all. It would be just as reasonable to confuse lions with hyænas as to speak of these sea lions as seals. Any one who will pay a visit to the Zoological Gardens can see the differences between the two animals for himself. The two sea lions on view there do not, it is true, possess the thick, soft underfur which is familiar to us as "sealskin"; but in other respects they agree with the "Callorbinus ursinus" of Behring's Straits. These "sea lions" have a conspicuous external ear, wanting in the seals; they can use their limbs more freely when upon the land; they are altogether less perfectly adapted to an aquatic existence than the seals, which have probably been for a much longer period inhabitants of the sea.

AMONG some interesting storees of shooting parties at the Duke of Rutland's shooting boxes, told by the present Duke's nephew, Mr. George Manners, in the *National Review*, there is one relating to the Prince of Wales's visit to Longshaw (the Derbyshire shooting box) in 1875. The late duke had a favourite retriever called Prince. One night, at dinner, the conversation turned on this dog, and the Duke said that lately he had not been behaving well. The subject dropped. Next day the Princess came out to luncheon with the shooters. The carriage drove up just before a drive. Her Royal Highness waited until it was over, and then walked on to where the Duke, who was the nearest gun, was busy picking up his birds. "Well, Duke," she said "and how is the Prince behaving to-day? Pretty well, I hope?" "Very badly, indeed, ma'am," the Duke replied. He won't pick up his birds. If he doesn't behave better after luncheon I will send him home." The Princess was naturally astonished; but she said nothing, and went on to luncheon. A little later the Duke was informed that it was the Prince that had been inquired after—not the dog—and so hastened to make his apologies.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

MR. MACLEAN'S SPEECH.

MR. MACLEAN said he hardly thought the House appreciated the vast and far-reaching importance of the change it was proposed to introduce into India. He had paid great attention to the speech of the hon. member for Manchester because he wished to discover what explanation the hon. gentleman would give of the elective principle, but he did not find any such explanation and he was still at a loss as to the manner in which this elective principle would be introduced. Personally he was not opposed to the introduction of some kind of elective principle into the domestic affairs of parts of India. He was one of those who took a part in introducing the principle into one of the great cities of that country. Some 20 years ago Bombay was governed by the advice of a bench of magistrates, and it was mainly on a motion proposed by himself at a meeting of that bench that the Government was induced to cede to the municipality of Bombay the control and management of its affairs. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who was then Governor of Bombay, sent for him and asked his advice as to the introduction of popular representation, and he recommended that household suffrage should be introduced. But though the elective principle had succeeded in Bombay, it should be borne in mind that Bombay held a peculiar position in India. It was a town analogous to one of the old free cities of the German Empire. Bombay was the second city in India in point of population, and the magnificence of its buildings and the public spirit of its citizens made it not unworthy of its position. It contained a community gathered from all quarters, and brought up entirely under British influences. They had not there as in other parts of India great nobles who lamented the loss of the power they had previously enjoyed; they had not the same differences and classes; they had a large body of Parsees there, and more freedom was enjoyed than in other parts of India. It was significant that very often nowadays they heard questions addressed to the Government as to whether there were not very many more Europeans than natives in the public service in India, and why natives were not more largely employed. The result of Lord Ripon's administration had been to put into the heads of the natives ideas that they could govern the country themselves, and it broke up the *entente cordiale* which theretofore subsisted between Europeans and natives. Thereupon grew up the Congress movement, which began in 1885. But could that be said to represent, in any real sense, the feelings of the people of India. The Europeans, with, possibly, one or two stray exceptions, all stood aloof from the movement; he himself had presented many petitions from the most influential Mahomedans protesting against it, and the Parsees were also opposed to it. In fact, it was a movement proposed by the Hindoos, and even they were divided in opinion upon it. The Hindoos represented an enormous majority of the people of India, and it was only natural that the Mahomedans were afraid of what might be the result to themselves if they came to be governed by a legislative body, the majority of whom were bitterly opposed to themselves in race and religion. Representative government did not succeed where antipathies of race and religion strongly prevailed. It had never succeeded, except in England and some English constituencies abroad. He doubted whether it would even continue to succeed here if issues of a vital and fundamental character were raised in Parliament for discussion. It was only where there was an agreement upon the main principles of government that representative institutions could be successful. The member for Manchester had told them about the education that had been given to the people of India; but education could not give that smoothness which was necessary. One could not cultivate a palm tree into an oak. The barons who could not sign their names to Magna Charta, or simple unlettered English peasants were more capable of attending to the administration of their country than the most gifted Bengalee. He did not wish to cast any reproach upon the people of India, but he would point out that it was proposed by the Congress to transfer the reins of power to men like the Bengalees, who had been slaves for 50 generations. That was a simple physiological fact. It was real power that these people wanted, and if that power were to be placed in their hands it would be tantamount to a proposal for the destruction of British rule in India. There was another point. The axis of political power had become shifted since the Afghan war, and the system of government in India had become more military in its character. What would be the effect of placing the control of Indian military affairs in the hands of the provinces from which the military were least of all recruited? Sir Charles Dilke had written a book in which he tried hard to make friends with everybody all round; and he defended in one chapter a system which he proved in another to be altogether impracticable. Here was one extract from that book:—

"We are not driven by considerations which touch their happiness to work towards the unity of India; but in the development of the provincial system, which ought gradually to create a federal India, except for fiscal and military purposes, the natives must undoubtedly take a leading part." Let them note the important exception which Sir Charles Dilke there made. They were not to touch either finance or military affairs. Then, again, he writes:—"British military supremacy sufficient to preserve peace, and British control sufficient to raise the necessary taxes and to prevent the imposition of Customs duties. Our first duty in India is that of defending the country against anarchy and invasion." No man could say that a man who wrote in those terms of the very important restrictions that ought to be placed upon the proposed legislative bodies in India could be taken to be in favour of the programme of the National Congress. In another chapter the author writes:—

"I have formed a distinct opinion that we should cease to enlist men from the unwarlike races. We have already ceased to enlist Bengalees, and I should wish that the same principle should be extended, and that we should no longer enlist men from Southern India, . . . No one would dream of sending Madras, Bombay, or down country infantry regiments against Russians.

The proposals that had been put forward would mean that the warlike natives were to do all the fighting, while the others were to hold the purse-strings. Would British rule last long in India under those circumstances? The National Congress said that such was not their intention; but, if the concessions put forward by them were acceded to, would the people of India rest content with them? A great deal had been said about Lord Dufferin's opinion on this subject. Lord Dufferin had no doubt temporized in some of his despatches, but what did he say in Calcutta in December, 1888? He said:

"Who and what are the persons that seek to wield such great powers—that would tempt the fate of Phaeton and sit in the chariot of the sun? They are most of them the product of the system of education which we have ourselves carried on during the last 30 years. Out of the whole population of British India, which may be put at 200,000,000 in round numbers, not more than 5 or 6 per cent. can read and write, while less than 1 per cent. has any knowledge of English. Thus the overwhelming mass of the people is still steeped in ignorance. During the last 25 years probably not more than 500,000 students have passed out of our schools with a good knowledge of English, there being, perhaps, a million more with a smattering. Consequently, it may be said that out of a population of 200,000,000 only a very few thousands possess an adequate qualification, so far as an acquaintance with Western ideas, or even Eastern learning, are concerned, for taking an intelligent view of those intricate and complicated economic and political questions affecting the destinies of many millions of men that are almost daily presented for the consideration of the Government. I would ask, then, how could any reasonable man imagine that the British Government would be content to allow this microscopic minority to control the administration of that majestic and multiform Empire for whose safety and welfare they are responsible in the eyes of God and before the face of civilization? It appears to me a groundless contention that it represents the people of India. Is it not evident that large sections of the community are already becoming alarmed at the thought of such self-constituted bodies interposing between themselves and the august impartiality of English rule?" That extract showed what were the real views of Lord Dufferin as to the aims and intentions of the National Congress. They should beware of making concessions which would but pave the way to further concessions. He propose to say no more with reference to the amendment, but would make one or two observations on the Bill brought forward by the Government. He was surprised that the Under-Secretary for India should have given an unconditional assent to the view expressed by Lord Kimberley in another place with reference to the principle of election.

Mr. Curzon explained that he had not said that the language of Lord Kimberley expressed accurately the intention of the Government. What he had said was that on behalf of the Government he did not dissent from the interpretation put by Lord Kimberley upon a particular clause.

Mr. Maclean maintained that when Parliament was asked to make a great change of this kind it ought to know the position exactly and ought not to allow the principle of election to be brought in an indirect fashion. By passing the Bill as it stood they would be encouraging party government in India. Let them suppose that a Liberal Government were in office and that Lord Ripon was Secretary of State for India and Lord Reay Governor-General. Would not these two noblemen strain every clause of this Bill for the purpose of introducing an elective system which would suit the views of their friends, the members of the National Congress? It would be very dangerous to give such large powers to Secretaries of State and Governors-General, and in Committee he should propose an amendment providing that the regulations made respecting the election of members of Legislative Councils should be submitted to Parliament for approval. In that way they might be able to prevent dangerous applications of the new system. The Secretary of State for India in another place had described this as an unimportant measure. He, on the contrary, considered it to be the most important measure which had been proposed in connection with Indian affairs since the whole constitution and government of India were changed after the great mutiny of 1857. To make India the field of constitutional experiments was the most dangerous thing we could do. To his mind there was something profoundly mournful in the poet's description of Venice in the days of her decadence:—

"Once she did hold the gorgeous East in fee,
And was the safeguard of the West."

Of England it could now be said with greater truth than it ever could of Venice that "she held the gorgeous East in fee," but if we wished to lose our pride of place and with it the great Empire bequeathed to us by our forefathers, the surest means that we could take to bring about that end was to make India the field of rash experiments in government. (Hear, hear.)

MR. MACNEILL ON MR. MACLEAN.

Mr. Macneill observed that four years ago, as again that night, the hon. member for Oldham had acted as the mouthpiece of those who wished to stir up animosity between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, and that the views of the hon. member were then warmly repudiated by leading Mahomedan gentlemen. The hon. member had quoted a speech delivered by Lord Dufferin against the representative principle, but when he made that speech Lord Dufferin misunderstood the aims of the National Congress. He erroneously thought that the object of the party of reform was to capture the Executive Government. Their object was nothing of the sort. When Lord Dufferin said that the Indians wished to gain supremacy and the power of government he misunderstood what the effect of satisfying their claims would be. They merely desired representation on the Council, which was in no true sense a legislative, but only a consultative Council. He fully adopted the language of the right hon. gentleman the member for Mid Lothian when he said that "it will not do for us to treat with contempt or even with indifference the reasonable aspirations of this people." The Under-Secretary had said that this was not a great measure, but he regarded it as a great measure, although it was a small one when compared with the measure for India which had been promised six years ago. The noble lord the member for Paddington, when he introduced his Indian Budget in August, 1885, had pledged the Government to introduce a full administrative reform in the government of India. The priciples embodied in the Bill were without doubt due directly to the Indian Congress. They had been started by the Congress, and the gentlemen who proposed them had been subjected to misrepresentation for many years. *The Times* had said that India had been won by the sword and that it ought to be kept by the sword. The *Quarterly Review* had stated in effect that the Indians were not fit for self-government and had called them a race of liars. Lord Salisbury has said, "I do not see the use of this political hypocrisy. It does not deceive the natives of India; they know perfectly well they are governed by a superior race." This Bill nevertheless gave the representative principle to India. The Indian Government wanted men who would give a fair and independent expression of opinion and who would be backed up in their opinion by the knowledge that they were supported by their fellow-countrymen, and would truly represent the ignorance and the prejudices of the people. The hon. member for Manchester had given a number of authorities in favour of the representative principle. He would add one or two more. A book had come out immediately after the Indian mutiny called "The Cause of the Indian Revolt," which had been translated by Sir Auckland Colvin in 1887, and which stated that the want of representative institutions had been the cause of the mutiny. Sir J. Roberts in 1864 had said that it would be an enormous advantage to the people of India as well as to the British Government if the people had a voice in their own affairs. *The Times* had recognized the principle of election, for it had admitted that there was force in the argument that nomination was not calculated to give the Government the advantage of contact with the people of India. He showed that the differences between Hindoos and Mahomedans until the English Government came upon the scene had been political and not religious, and that the Great Mogul, Akbar, placed religious toleration in the forefront of his decrees, making all men and creeds equal in the sight of the law. The hon. member for Oldham spoke of the incapacity of the natives for executive and administrative functions, but he maintained that already the natives had shown their powers and capacity for popular self-government. What he and his hon. friends wanted was the application of this representative principle not only for the benefit of the native, but also for the benefit of the English people resident there, because all Englishmen in India who were not officials were practically deprived of the exercise of their rights and privileges while in the country. Reference had also been made to the miserable poverty of the natives. But their poverty might be made wealth and their weakness strength if only they could send representatives to state their grievances before the authorities. He appealed, therefore, to the First Lord of the Treasury to make a specific declaration with reference to the elective principle, at the same time assuring the House that the Government of India would do their best to secure some representation of the Indian people.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S VIEWS.

Sir R. Temple acknowledged the pointed yet kind manner in which the right hon. gentleman had alluded to him in adverting to a plan of his own which he had more than once mentioned in the House. The plan always had reference to the Bill before the House, which had been in print for several Sessions. The plan would be found a modest one. He must admit that to form any scheme which would in any proper sense represent the population of India was an absolute impossibility. You might theoretically construct a system whereby constituencies could be formed in every district, but that would involve local Parliaments consisting of hundreds of members, and it was impossible to say if such a system were introduced, what sort of men would be elected and how such Parliaments would work. But because such a representation of the people was impossible in this sense, it did not follow that some moderate scheme within sensible limits might not be propounded. His plan would be simply this. It was now proposed that 16 additional members should be given to the Legislative Council of India. He supposed they might be elected by 16 selected cities in various parts of the great Indian dominion. He would like to select the cities, and they would be so chosen as to represent as nearly as possible various sections of the population. For the purpose of providing for a minority representation certain cities should be chosen which would select Mahomedans. All these cities would be places which had the elective principle in force within them for municipal and local purposes, and therefore the idea of election would be familiar to the citizens. To such a scheme there was this obvious objection—that these cities would not represent the country—that was to say, the country in our sense of the term, as contradistinguished from the town. Nevertheless, their inhabitants would form fair specimens and types of the various forms of thought and sentiment which reigned in that vast population, and they would be great centres of native thought, activity, and industry. So far there would be, not a perfect, but yet a limited representation upon a scheme which was practicable; and because a perfect representation of town and country was impossible, that was no reason why we should not have some representation for the towns. According to that plan it would be necessary that the Government should always provide itself with a majority. It would not do to leave to elected members in such a country as India anything like a control of legislation. Elected members would be there to help not to supersede, but the advantage would be that, instead of having nominated members, we should have men chosen by the suffrages of their country. At present every Governor who had a nomination endeavoured to choose a man who was a type and a representative, and every man he had himself nominated was exactly the man who would have been elected had there been an elective system in force. Within that moderate compass such a principle could be safely and effectually carried out. The plan was perfectly workable, and it was also absolutely consistent with this Bill. Although he quite acknowledged that our tenure in India depended upon good administration, good management, and conciliation of the people, its ultimate basis was upon the sword, and upon nothing else. Therefore we must have a majority on the Legislative Council, but as long as we had a majority he would like to make the minority a mirror and looking-glass of the sentiments of the people. These remarks which he made with regard to the Governor-General's Council might be applied to the Councils of provincial areas—he would not call them local governments. He wished to take care that the various minorities should be represented, especially the great Mahomedan community. The hon. member for Manchester and the member for Donegal had referred to this point, but not one of these men would elect a Congress man; they would take no interest in an election. This being his humble plan—and the House would see that it was moderate and reasonable—it started with small beginnings, and it was quite compatible with this Bill. He would point out, however, how important it was that these things should not be arranged by that House, but should be left to the executive in India. It was impossible for them sitting in a committee in that House to make out an elaborate scheme. They must leave it to the Government of India. The hon. member for Manchester said that no plan would be satisfactory to the people of India which did not specifically include the principle of election. He might repeat the question—who were the people of India, and how were they represented? The hon. member said that the Congress represented the people of India. He traversed that statement in the strongest possible manner. The men who proposed the scheme would be swept into the sea to-morrow if British rule disappeared to-day. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to disparage those who composed the National Congress. They were what the English had made them, and no man living had a greater share than he had in making them what they were, so he was not the one to disparage them. All he said was that they did not represent the population of India. The hon. member said they formed a nationality. He could not imagine any phrase less applicable to them than "a nationality." That was just what they were not. The hon. member said the Congress spoke with the voice of the people of India. Nothing could be more contrary to the fact. The hon. member said they had great influence over the great masses of the people. They had no influence at all. They were looked upon as foreigners, with all the faults of foreigners, and perhaps none of their merits. No doubt they deserved to be popular, only the people of India did not seem to see it. He agreed with the member for Oldham. There was nothing that could be done to raise the native intellectually and morally that he would not do, but to give them political power—they were the very last persons he would select. Until they showed greater moderation, greater sobriety, greater intelligence, greater self-control, he for one should not think of intrusting them with political power. Therefore he was not in favour of making any concession to the Congress particularly. They should take their place in the ranks of their fellow-citizens, and take their chance there. Much had been said about the masses. The masses in India were outside all conception of the matter in question. Besides the masses, the artisans and labourers in the field, there were distinct set of classes who were very nearly outside any electoral system, and the Congress could not claim to represent many influential sections of the vast population. Perhaps the most important class in India are the village headmen. They had withstood the shock of revolution and the disaster of war, and they had come out like gold refined. These men, quite representative in their way, were totally outside any idea of the electoral system. Then there was the great class of peasant proprietors. They were everywhere, from Cape Camorin to the Himalayas. They were outside. Besides these were the frontier chiefs, the men who dominated the border, who kept back maraiders and robbers, who were the wardens of the marches all around the frontiers of India. These hill tribes were nearly everywhere. They were like the bones in the body and the arteries. They were of the martial races, and they supplied the native officers for the infantry and cavalry. These men never heard of election. (Hear, hear.) The shopkeepers were numerous in every town and village; they had no notion of the principle of election. Then there was the important class the shipowners, the proprietors of boats—men who circumnavigated the great Indian peninsula, who formed the inland navigation, not equalled in any other country in the world. They never heard of it. Take the priesthood; they had great influence over the whole lives of the people, from the cradle to the grave. These men were wholly innocent of the principle of election. Take the Brahmin who studied the ancient Sanscrit, the men who looked back to the dawn of ancient civilization, and who were the repositories of the religious traditions of the country. These men were innocent of the idea of the elective principle. So it was with the Mahratta Brahmins; and lastly there were the men of what he might call the old school—those who looked back to the ancient *regime*, who regard all Western civilization as an evil. These men would abhor the idea of election. He asked the House to reflect on the great variety and importance of all these classes and they would see

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

An interesting and satisfactory experiment was made with the searchlight on Saturday, March 26, at Elstree in Hertfordshire, in connection with some night manœuvres which were being carried out by London Rifle Brigade. Captain Rouald A. Scott, of the West London Rifles, who was asked a few days before whether it was possible to provide and work a searchlight at Elstree on this occasion, readily agreed to the idea, and threw his whole energy into the matter, in order to make it a success. It was no slight undertaking at almost a moment's notice, as it were, and the ground being more than ankle deep in mud did not render the fixing of the plant an easy matter. All the apparent difficulties however gave way before hard work and determination, and everything was ready, as far as the searchlight was concerned, at least an hour before it was necessary to throw the beam. The success of the searchlight upon this occasion was undoubted, and to its use is credited the result of defeating Major Marshall's attack just as he appeared to be sure of victory. The light developed was 25,000 c. p., the mirror used being one of Ronald Scott's patent as supplied by him to the Lords of the Admiralty, Indian Government, Messrs. R. A. Crompton & Co., etc. The searchlight apparatus used was precisely similar to that worked from the top of the Grand Stand at the Naval Exhibition last year, and to that which throws its beam nightly from the front of the Crystal Palace. Captain Ronald Scott is a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, also of the Royal Institution and the Royal United Service Institution and is well known as a manufacturer of Searchlight apparatus, of which he has suplied very large quantities to the English and foreign Governments.

Before the Ministerial crisis in France M. de Freycinet definitively adopted a new equipment for the whole of the French Infantry, with the exception of those stationed in Africa, which has for its purpose to enable a greater number of cartridges to be carried, and to make these more accessible than with the present equipment, in which a portion of the cartridges are placed in the valise. Henceforth, then, the French Infantryman will have 120 cartridges instead of 112, and these will be conveniently disposed in three cartridge boxes, two before and one behind, attached to the belt. A certain increase of weight being thus placed upon the hips, a bretelle de suspension has been designed which will transfer a part of it to the shoulders, and, with a proper adjustment of this bretelle, the belt may be left unbuckled. Indeed, during long marches, as well as during halts, the soldier is now authorised to keep the belt unbuckled. This new equipment, though it presents a certain advantage, is not equal to that of the Germans, which enables the Infantryman to carry 150 cartridges, 60 in two small cases in front, and 90 in a large case behind, and the German has this further advantage, that the nature of his rifle allows the cartridges to be fixed in packets of five, while the Frenchman must handle them singly.

Touching the situation in the Mediterranean, the 'Italia Militare e Marina' assumes to take a philosophical, if somewhat amusing, view. It has never been the practice, it says, for naval writers to urge on their governments to increase armaments by painting in sombre colours the condition and insufficiency of those they already possess; and "Nauticus" is but following "the old British tradition in endeavouring to bring about a strengthening of the British force in the Mediterranean by exalting that of the French. Our contemporary cites the authors of "Les Guerres Navales de Demain" as employing the same tactics, and asks if there is any wonder—since any means are good in a good cause—that an Englishman should endeavour to hide, or, at least, not to make known, the true greatness of his own Navy. The 'Italia' expects nothing less than a "Bill" for the construction of other battleships and cruisers, at a cost of three or four hundred millions (of lire, we suppose), to be the result. If we imagine the school of Signor Rocco de Zerbi, claiming the "Mediterranean equilibrium," to have gained the ear of the Italians, it is nowise surprising to find our contemporary ruffled at a prospective increase of English and French armaments in the Mediterranean.

A writer in the 'Yacht,' giving the initials "P.S.," has been making a kind of brief estimate of the characteristics of English and French battleships. What he says about the long time that has been required to bring many of the latter to completion is true enough; and it is very well, perhaps, to imply that English battleships are better than French ones, but we are by no means blind as to the defects of our own. He makes a special point of the "deplorable disposition of the artillery" on board the Formidable and Amiral Baudin; but the characteristics which he seeks out in French battleships are the end-to-end armoured belt, which, by its weight, renders full protection of the principal guns, and any protection at all for the secondary armament, or a sufficient supply of coal, equally impossible. On the other hand, the high freeboard of these ships gives great command to the guns. The good features he discovered in our own battleships are exactly those in which the French ones are wanting, but their low freeboard, he tells us, will be found a great disadvantage to the guns.

The prevalence of typhoid fever in the French Army and the measures undertaken to reduce it have been reported to the President of the Republic by the War Minister. The reduction of the disease is attributed to the provision of a good water-supply and the use of Chamberland's filters. Where such means have been adopted only a few cases, at long intervals and of a sporadic form, have occurred. Wherever an epidemic occurred the water-supply was found to be contaminated. In Paris an epidemic in Jan. and Feb., 1891, was due to Seine water, temporarily used because the water-pipes supplying Paris with water were frozen. It is estimated that deaths from typhoid in 1892 will be 50 per cent. fewer than the average of 1886 and '87, and the attacks 60 per cent. less. It is stated that the general health of towns affects the health of soldiers in barracks. The Minister of War praises the conduct and devotion of the Army surgeons, and states that it is owing to the way they accomplished their duties that typhoid has disappeared and the general Army mortality reduced.

The new Russian naval programme involves the construction of twenty-two new vessels, of which only one seems to be intended for the Black Sea fleet. These vessels are as follows: Three ironclads, each of 11,000 tons displacement (Pultowa, Petropaulouski, and Sevastopol), costing £1,230,500 apiece; one ironclad of 8880 tons displacement, costing £894,375; one armoured cruiser, of 10,600 tons displacement, costing £965,937; two armoured coast defence vessels, each of 4000 tons displacement; two torpedo cruisers (Voivode and Pocadnik, each costing £125,000; one torpedo gun-vessel Griden), costing £75,000; one despatch vessel, costing £225,000; one despatch-vessel, costing £150,000; and ten first-class torpedo-boats. The Griden is to be built at Nicolaieff; the Voivode and Pocadnik are ordered from Schichau, of Elbing; the two despatch-vessels are to be constructed abroad; and one of the torpedo-boats is to be intrusted to the firm of Normand, of Havre.

The remaining vessels are all, it seems, to be built by Russian industry in the Baltic. The ironclad "Gangut," which was begun at St. Petersburg in 1888 and launched in 1890, will be completed this year. The ironclad "Navarin," which was begun at St. Petersburg in 1889 and launched in 1891, will probably make her trials in the autumn. The armoured cruiser "Rurik," which was begun at St. Petersburg in 1889, will be completed in 1893. The armoured coast-defence vessels "Otvajny" and "Gremiadschy," which were laid down in 1890, will be launched this spring. In the Baltic the ironclad "Georgei Pobiedonosets" will make her trials in 1893; the ironclad "Taree Saints," laid down at Nicolaieff in 1891, will be finished in 1894; and the ironclad "Twelve Apostles," begun in 1888, will be commissioned this summer.

The plans have been completed for the fortifications of Varna and Burgas on the Bulgarian coast of the Black Sea, and the works will be commenced in the spring. The total cost is estimated at about one million sterling. Provision is made in the scheme for the defence of the coast line between Burgas and Baltschik by a series of forts, with other works intervening. The Bulgarian Government has ordered of Messrs. Krupp twenty heavy guns of large calibre for these fortifications. The same firm has also been commissioned to supply 192 field guns, which are to furnish the Bulgarian Army with twenty-four batteries of eight pieces each. These guns are to be of the same model as those supplied to Germany and Austria, and ninety of them are to be delivered by April 15, with the heavy position guns. This contract has been arranged through the German consulate at Sofia, and with the consent of the German Government.

Although there appears to be still some doubt as to whether the visit of the King of Italy will take place this year or next, there is no question that a Russian Squadron will be in the Channel at an early date. The number and strength of this squadron, which is to return the visit paid by Admiral Gervais, will approximate to those of the French Squadron which went to Cronstadt. The first call outside the Baltic will be made at Cherbourg, and afterwards it is more than probable that Devenport will be visited, partly, no doubt, as a compliment to the Duke of Edinburgh. Whether there or at Portsmouth, the Russians are sure of a cordial welcome, and since Her Majesty has in previous years reviewed German, Austrian, and French Fleets off Osborne, it is scarcely possible that the Russians will be sent away without being the recipients of a similar honour. We believe says the "Army and Navy Gazette" that the somewhat earlier refit of the Channel and Training Squadrons is due to this Russian visit, and not to any projected re-arrangement of the manœuvres.

NOTICES.

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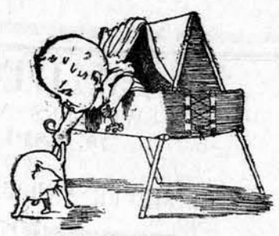

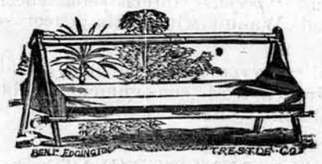

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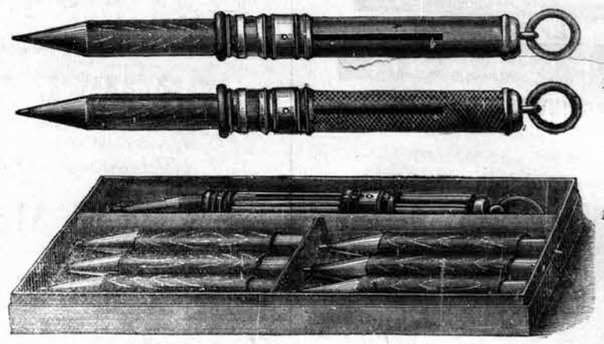

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